The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 32 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
12th "	Salsette	16000	Mooltan	10000
20th "	Persia	8000	....	..
27th "	Moldavia	0000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	18000	....	..
13th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th "	India	8000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	16000	Malwa	11000
31st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	1832	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaye	1892	18th Feb.	25th Feb.
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3954	24th Feb.	7th March

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS.
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 118.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D-23

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May
City of Calcutta	7,636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7,474	19th May	....
City of Birmingham	7,407	5th June	....

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	553	1,091	439	602
Liverpool	605	957	402	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, and Australia, Remittances may be
The Bank undertakes purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares and receives Interest and Dividends realising Loans and on approved securities.
SMITH.
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.
DWARKA. 1,695 Thursday, 11th February
LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 12th February *Direct
LINGA. 2,185, Mon. 15th February. B. P. D C. M.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
P. Bunder, Dwarka & C. Mandvie.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 11th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on 18th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.
FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, about 18th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Maurtius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
9th February, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA.
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. 3.19

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J. L. Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	28th March 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,723	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	24th April 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from September 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Opposite Clock Tower,
Hours 9 to 9 BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

For 50 Years the World's Perfect Choice.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
OF UNEXAMPLED VALUES IN
PIANOS
OF CULTU E
THIS DAY AND DAILY
As understood by the world and the democracy of the nation who manufactured them, and not of the variety spelt with a "K" as has been demonstrated by the Kaiser, his military entourage and perjured Statesmen of the Reichstag.
Please send for details and particulars of reduced prices.
(Rs. 20 in every Rs. 100.)
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POO JA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. ENGEIL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

LUCIFER, ASTROLOGER, late Small Cause Court Building, Princess Street. Advises on all matters. Forecasts winners in races. Fees moderate. 5343

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

SMALL FURNISHE ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED a qualified SUB-OVERSEER for Ramdurg State on Rs. 40 p.m. rising to Rs. 60 according to merit. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned before the 15th February, 1915.
Y. V. KOLHATKAR,
State Karbhari.
Ramdurg, 2nd February, 1915. 3090

WANTED a Graduate, strong in languages, as HEAD MASTER and two Under-Graduates as ASSISTANTS for the F. G. A. V. School, Ramdurg State on salaries Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 60, 20 and 20 respectively. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Undersigned, before the 15th February, 1915.
Y. V. KOLHATKAR,
State Karbhari.
Ramdurg, 2nd February, 1915. 3091

WANTED.—Owing to the War, a EUROPEAN, (French) until recently chief steward at a 1st class Hotel, Bombay, 40 years of age, married, 25 years' unique experience as caterer, highly respectable, excellent testimonials, being thrown out of work, seeks employment.. Will patriotic Hotel Proprietors or others give his abilities a trial.
Address:—
FALLOFIELD, Pondicherry, French, India.
A

WANTED at once Overseer on Rs. 100 p.m. plus Rs. 20 horse allowance; no travelling allowance, Retired subordinates of Military or Public Works Department, or others possessing Assistant Engineer's or Sub Engineer's certificate and with substantial experience, will be preferred.—Apply, stating age, qualifications etc., to CHAIRMAN, District Board, Jalaun, at Orai, U. P.
E. A. PHELPS, Esq., I.C.S.,
Chairman, Dt. Board, Jalaun. 3092

APPLICATIONS are invited for registration of names for the posts of CLERKS, AGENTS and HOSPITAL STOREKEEPERS in the Supply and Transport Corps, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, Appointments will be made when vacancies occur.
Applicants for Clerkships must have passed the Matriculation or School Final Examination. (Copies of certificates to be attached).
Applicants for the posts of Agents and Hospital Storekeepers must have a fair knowledge of English and accounts-keeping and should be able to lodge the necessary Security Deposit of Rs. 800, 1,200, and 1,500 for Agents and Rs. 800 and 1,000 for Hospital Storekeepers.
All applicants must be under 25 years of age, of good physique and medically fit and must be willing to proceed to any station in India, also Quetta and Aden and on Field Service, whenever ordered.
All applicants must produce certificates of character from at least two persons of good Official or social standing.
Applications should reach the Undersigned by 25th February, 1915; those received thereafter will not be considered. Replies will be sent by the 15th March, 1915, only to those whose names have been selected for registration and calls will be sent on them as Vacancies occur.
G. W. PALIN, Colonel,
Asst-Director of Supplies and Transport,
6th (Poona) Divisional area.
5th February, 1915. 3113

WANTED.

WANTED a BUNGALOW at or near Mahim with garden. Apply stating full particulars and terms to "B.K." care of this paper. 3090

WANTED—YOUNG and ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a First Class Life Office on Salary and Commission. Apply to Box No. 92, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5271

WANTED.—Lessons in Hindustani 3 hours per week. Write stating terms to Box No. 112 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5346

WANTED—A Trained Assistant Master R. C.s on Rs. 200 per mensem.—Apply with copies of references to the PRINCIPAL St. Anthony's High School, Lahore. 3081

WANTED to take up cases by a European Private Detective of great experience. All communications strictly private. Apply to "P.D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED POST as NURSING SUPERINTENDENT or Theatre Sister. Women's Hospital preferred: Address Miss HUTCHINSON, Theatre Sister, CAMA HOSPITAL, Bombay. 5288

WANTED.—A PARSI LADY, who knows English well, to act as companion-governess to four girls in an aristocratic family at Mysore. Apply with testimonials, to "B" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 5306

WANTED good experienced old hand MOTOR ENGINEER for Motor Works. He must know each and every Motor machinery and repair works. Apply to Box No. 113 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5352

WANTED one MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL as ASSISTANT-MASTER A. V. School Deesa, on Rs. 20/- p.m. Apply sharp with testimonials. Persian knowing preferred.
CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE,
Deesa. 5339

REQUIRED for the Mayurbhanj State, Orissa, an Assistant Forest Officer on Rs. 300 per month. None need apply who has not full qualifications. Applications with copies of certificates to be forwarded on or before 22nd February, 1915, to—THE SUPERINTENDENT, Mayurbhanj State, P. O. Baripada. 3080

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymyo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitue of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary.
Applications should reach Maymyo before April 30th and be addressed to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem.,
3191 The Club, Maymyo.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT OPIUM EXAMINER, Ghazipur, from candidates who are qualified practical Chemists, either pharmaceutical or analytical, and who are able to prepare opium alkaloids and their salts and also to conduct analyses and assays of opium.
Experience of alkaloidal work desirable. Candidates must be of good character, sober habits, capable of hard work and able to manage a considerable staff of subordinates. The selected candidate will be required to undergo Medical Examination. Age not to exceed 30 years. Salary required should be stated in application. Apply with copies of certificates, to the SUPERINTENDENT, Opium Factory, Ghazipur.
C. E. WILD,
5322. Opium Agent.

FOR SALE.

S. B. DOCTOR'S THE STUDENT'S PERSIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY revised and enlarged edition is ready for sale. Price Rs. 5. 5345

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE.—About 220,000 square yards of SALT PAN LAND at Matunga containing about 425 beds, Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5344

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE.—One new Crompton's continuous current shunt wound Electric Motor, to develop 50 B.H.P. at 440 volts 950 R.P.M., type No. E-509, complete with standard driving pulley and slide rails. Also:—One Crompton's Starter suitable for the above Motor, protected type with no-voltage release and special push button release at greatly reduced price owing to purchaser not requiring same. Apply to Box No. 101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 5304

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—1st and 2nd Floors of House next to Fort Fire Brigade Hornby Road. Suitable for small offices S. R. SUBEDAR 16, Apollo Street. 5348

LONAVLA—PRIVATE HOME for paying guests. For full particulars apply to Box No. 110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5341

TO BE LET

TO LET with immediate possession Second Floor in "SUNNYSIDE" Cirrus Avenue, behind the Byculla Club. Latest conveniences. Garden and Stable. Apply, LANDLADY on the Top Floor. 5342

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS showing how much per cent. below estimated rates the Contractor wishes to tender) are invited for the work of Constructing a double storeyed block to accommodate Dormitories, Library, Sick Room, etc., for Girls' High School for Panchgani.
APPROXIMATE COST Rs. 27,026.
The contract documents as undermentioned can be seen during office hours, viz., from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Executive Engineer's Office, Satara, on any day except Holidays and Sundays.
1. Drawings of the work.
2. Specifications of the work.
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the works.
(Sanctioned estimate.)
4. Conditions of contract.
Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender in Form F-1 (percentage rate tender) may be obtained at the above time and place on deposit of Rs. 2 which will be returned on submission of a bona-fide Tender.
Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Constructing Double Storeyed Blocks to accommodate Dormitories, etc., for Girls' High School at Panchgani," will be received by the Executive Engineer, Satara District, up to 1-30 p.m. on the 20th February, 1915, and will be opened on the same day.
A sum of Rs. 270 in cash or Currency Notes as earnest money is to accompany the tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned. In case of acceptance of Tender the Tenderer should deposit a security of Rs. 1,350 in promissory notes duly endorsed in the name of Executive Engineer towards which the earnest money will be retained within 10 days of intimation to do so.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Bombay. On receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer the contractor will be bound to commence work within 15 days and to complete it within 12 months from date of orders to commence.
No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the Schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Bombay, and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected.
The Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Bombay reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. This being a deposit contribution work, orders to commence will be given on receipt of full contribution by Government from the Depositors.
C. D. Mc IVER,
Executive Engineer,
Satara District.
Dated the 5th February, 1915. 3113

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADABHOY NUSSERWANJI JEHANGIRJI WADIA of Bombay Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nanabhai Lane or Cama Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 174 New No. 5027 Old Survey No. 1131 and New Survey No. 9401 and bounded on the East by the property of Framji Jamsetji Kathok on the West by the property of Pochaji Sorabji on the North by the property of Sir D. M. Petit and on the South by the Nanabhoy Lane aforesaid which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1658 and Street No. 12 and were formerly in the occupation or possession of Bai Mollibai widow of Maneckji Nowroji Wadia and Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, C. I. E., and their tonants and are now in the occupation or possession of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia and his tenants.
Dated this 8th day of February, 1915.
P. L. PARUCK,
For Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
5353 Purchaser's Attorneys.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING & PRESSING COMPANIES.

WE beg to notify that we have been appointed sole agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. H. V. Low & Coy. of Calcutta, and are in a position to offer steam coal, Coke and Rubble of various brands and trust we shall receive your valued enquiries.
A trial order is earnestly solicited.
SMITH'S BAGDIGHI COAL: This we are in a position to offer at rates to be ascertained on application.
Prompt despatch is also assured.
CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th February, 1915 5330

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for Advertisement Boards at stations and for advertisements in third class carriages of this Railway for three years from 1st March, 1915, subject to the following conditions:—
(1) No passes will be granted.
(2) All advertisements to be approved by the Traffic Superintendent.
Tenders will be received up to 20th February 1915.
E. FRASER,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Gondal, 6th February, 1915 G. P. S. Railway.
5349.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, AT NIMAR.
Suit No. 19 of 1912.
(1) PADAMSI and (2) PITAMBER, sons of KANJI MAHAJAN of Khandwa ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
ESUFALI, son of LOOKMANJI of Khandwa ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 26th day of January 1915, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the defendant in the following property.
ALL that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground together with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 85, Street No. 363, New Survey No. 1349 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the house No. 365 belonging to Lookmanji, on or towards the South by house No. 361, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 12th day of March, 1915, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such right, claims or charges.
Dated this 4th day of February, 1915.
J. F. MODI,
5347 Assistant Commissioner.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi for the supply of STATIONERY for the year 1915-16.
2. Forms of Tender and other particulars can be obtained on application at the Correspondence Branch, Port Trust Office, during office hours.
3. Tenders must be under sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Stationery" must be addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, Karachi Port Trust, and must reach him before 12 o'clock (Standard Time), on 15th March, 1915.
4. Tenders must be clearly and correctly monied out in the "amount" column provided for the purpose and totals correctly stated. If this condition is not complied with Tenders will not be considered.
5. The successful Tenderer will be required to enter into a formal bond for the due fulfilment of his Contract and to keep a deposit of Rs. 500.
The Board of Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order,
RAYMOND W. COOPER,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.
Karachi Port Trust Office,
3rd February, 1915. 3112

CUTCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed forms registered and sent through the post will be received up to 4 p.m. of the 2nd March, 1915, for the supply from 60,000 to 70,000 (sixty thousand to seventy thousand) jungle teak wood sleepers of 5ft. long half round cut from logs the diameter of which shall not be less than nine inches to be delivered at Tuna Bander Cutch.
Printed forms of tender and specification and all particulars are procurable at the office of the undersigned on remittance of Rs. 5.
J. CAMPBELL KIRBY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Manager & Engineers,
Cutch State Railway.
Manager & Engineer's Office:
2nd February, 1915. 5307

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

FRIDAY the 12th February, 1915, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, (MAHA SHIVRATRI) WEEK END RETURN TICKETS will be issued from THURSDAY, the 11th February, instead of from FRIDAY, 12th idem, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 NOON on the following TUESDAY as usual.
In the cases mentioned in paras (a), (b), (c) and (d) page 99 and footnote page 101 of the Current Coaching Guide, the Week End return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and at the times specified on Tuesday the 16th February, 1915.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th February, 1915. 262

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. IYO MARU having arrived on the 7th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on Friday, the 12th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instrument's Act, 1881. 5350.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHANDIA STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minochher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Ardesir Bezanji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the Mahomedan Mosque at Khandia Street whereof and of the properties belonging to which Mosque Shaik Ibrahim Shaik Abas Chowley is the present Mutavali and manager and on account and at the risk of all other persons interested in the equity of redemption of the property comprised in the Indenture of Mortgage hereinafter mentioned, Messrs. D'LAL M & Co. auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by public auction on the premises on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 6th July 1885 and made between Gulam Mohidin Bin Dadoo. Miya Punvelkar, the then Mutavali of the said mosque and the properties thereof since deceased of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.
Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Khandia Street otherwise called Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street and also Mutton Street without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 636 square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' old Nos. 1626 New No. 8755 old Survey No. 934, 935, 936 and 937 and new Survey No. 4271 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the said Khandia Street or Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street and partly by the said mosque of the said Street on or towards the west and South by the Chimna Butcher Street and on or towards the North by the Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street aforesaid and which said hereditaments and premises were at the date of the said mortgage assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 112, 114 (now under C ward No. 7183 (1) Street Nos. 85 and 49-52 Chimna Butcher Street, Umerkhari and Sewer Road, and which said premises are more particularly delineated in the plan annexed to the said Indenture of mortgage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minochher and Hiralal Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT GHAT COOPER, OUT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will by order of the owner, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 14th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Ghat Cooper, on the G. I. P. Railway line.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Inami Tenure land whereof the fixed annual assessment is Rupees three and Annas six payable to the Inamdar of Kerol, together with dwelling house messuage and tenement and a well standing thereon, situate on the Agra Road, in the village of Kerol (Ghat Cooper) and in the Registration Sub-district of Coorla, in the District of Thana, and admeasuring 2,024½ square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under No. 17 and bearing Survey No 68, Pot Nos. 2, 8 and 9, and Survey No 70, and Pot Nos. 10, 11, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a private road belonging to Padamsey Naranji, on or towards the North by the said Agra Road, and on or towards the South and West by the vacant land.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A HOSIERY SHOP AT JACKARIA MUSJID.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will by order of Memon Vuiley Suleman and Bai Aishabai the executor and executrix of the late Yakub Haji Essa deceased sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 24th day of February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 223 Jakaria Musjid the whole sale of the stock-in-trade of hosiery belonging to the above deceased consisting of woollen and cotton socks and stocking of different sizes, woolen and cotton undershirts, drawers, underwears, scarfs, handkerchiefs, towels, etc., etc.
Also wholesale cases of undershirts, scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance will be paid and goods cleared within the day of sale.
SORA[illegible]E & CO.,
[illegible]uctioneers.
Bombay, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BHUJ MOHOLLA OR DON TAD 2ND ROW.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanjee and others, Transferees of Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of November 1911 and the 15th day of August 1912 and on account and the risk of Mahomed Rahimtulla, the Mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of February 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the moiety or one half share of the said Mahomed Rahimtulla of the following landed property, viz.:—
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Don Tad 2nd Row or Bhuj Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1482, 1482, New No. 7240, Old Survey No. 2595 and New Survey No. 2928 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2131 and Street Nos. 331, 335 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the said Don Tad Street, now known as Jackeria Musjid Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Memon Abde Rahiman Haji Yacoob and now of Cassam Noormahomed and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mahomed Haji Ahmed and now of Haji Nurmahomed Oosman which premises are comprised in the said Indenture of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of November 1911 and the 15th day of August 1912 and made between Mahomed Rahimtulla of the one part and Furdoonji Aderji Madan of the other part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors for the said Transferees, at their office in Alice Buildings on Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 128, 130, 50 to 54, 20 to 24, Case Nos. 2, 19, 25, Undria Street.
Also at 4-15 p.m.
Building Street No. 23, Case No. 32, East Agripada.
Building Street Nos. 1p., 2p., and 6p.; 2, 3, 4, 5, Case No. 49, Haines Road and Ripon Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX PRIZE VESSELS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned day, time and place, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessels:—
On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Alexandra Docks Transit Sheds No. 7, Second Floor, and No. 8, First Floor, ex Prize Vessels "Wartenfels" and "E. F. Ferdinand."
2,200 bags rice, 761 cases cassia, 77 bundles soap stone (curiosities), 910 unshelled groundnuts, 1,402 groundnuts with shell, 50 bags gum olibanum, 35 bundles Mandy flower cotton, copra, castorseeds, 30 cases vegetable wax, 96 cases black bristols, tea, sweepings, etc.
On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the abovementioned place ex Prize Vessel, "E. F. Ferdinand."
1,000 cases oil, 400 barrels whale oil (these goods are lying in new shed opposite No. 8 Shed), 63 bundles straw braids, 29 cases straw braids (superior quality), 20 cases Essential oil, 42 bundles Mallaca cane, 280 bundles Fuller Earth (powder), 16 cases laqueredware, 9 cases (Chinese and Japanese boxes, cabinet, umbrella handles, toys, mattresses, etc.), brassware, 51 bales hides, 76 oakwood logs, etc.
On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Dock Transit, Shed No. 3, ex Prize Vessel "Lindenfels."
132 bales cotton, 240 bales cotton-fly, 96 bags wood seed, hemp, alazarine, linseed, groundnuts, steam meters, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1915.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D-24

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AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell in their weekly sale at their auction Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort, the following such as.

By order of the first purchaser of sale dated 19th January 1915.

1 Lot Japanese Vases, Jars, curios, etc.,

By order of the concerned.

Some satsuma Vases, figures, etc

Few Lady's Hats.

Roll top writing Desk, Baba rocking and Combination chairs, Rocking cot, chest of Drawers, Figures and flowers in domes etc.

Property of another gentleman:—

1 Lot Law Books.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 Foolscap Typewriter (almost new).

1 English Enamelled Bath Tub.

1 Cooking Stove.

1 Remington Typewriter.

Property of a Hindu Gentleman:—

Marble top table, chest of Drawers, Vase lamps, pictures, Bookstand, Teapoys, Bicycle etc.

MEHTA & Co.

Bombay, 9th February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War & Relief Fund.

Under the distinguished patronage of

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

"PAKZAD PERIN"

A thrilling dramatic Masterpiece, will be performed by the Victoria Theatrical Company at Ballimalla Grand Theatre, Grant Road, at 9-30 p. m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

Together with

NEW SONGS AND DANCES

by

LITTLE MONA

The Pet of Bombay.

Tickets can be bought at—

The Office of the Women's Branch of the War Fund, Waterloo Mansion, Apollo Bunder.

Messrs. B. Pestonjee & Co's, Parsi Bazar Street.

Messrs. Feredoon and Burjor's, Dhobi Talao

"Hindi Graphic Office," Petit Mansion, Grant Road.

Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 8 ans.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 p. m.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY

From 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

From 3rd February to 16th February (including Sunday.)

ADMISSION AS. 4.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. o-Night Tel. No. 1271.

A Great and Thrilling Dramatic Masterpiece.

"IRON FIST"

A story of Virtue Triumphant and Vice Vanquished.

6,000 Feet of Thrilling Pictures.

AN ABSOLUTELY NOVEL & MOST EXCITING PLOT BRISTLING WITH THRILLS AND SENSASIONALISMS.

Showing how a cunning nobleman tries to rob an innocent girl of her right ful heritage; but is defeated in his evil designs by the pluck, daring and resource of a clever pugilist.

SEE:—

THE GREAT T FIGHT

THE THRILL MOTOR RACE!

THE DARING BALLOON FLIGHT!

THE MARVELLOUS RESCUE FROM THE WELL!

THE EXCITING ESCAPE FROM THE DUNGEON.

Also a Full Program of Comic and Topical Pictures.

3 Shows Nightly of 1¼ Hours, } 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.

Satur ay & Sunday. Prize Show 5 to 6-30.

MAXIMUM Isurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.

Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

62 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Free! Free!! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Next time you feel a slight irritation in your throat, get a box of Zymole Trokeys and stop it. They give general satisfaction. E-21

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

The only ideal live Music Hall in Town.

2 Two shows To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m. 2

MISS MAY SHERRARD

MISS GERTIE BROOKS

LEW MARKS

Augmented by Choice Cinema.

To-morrow Only One Show at the Gaiety at 6-30

To-morrow the 10 O'clock show at "RACQUET COURT" (Colaba Gymnasium)

In aid of Soldiers' Fund for the women and children of the R. G. A.,

THURSDAY NEXT FEB. 11th.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Grand Topical Review "Keep The Change"

For full particulars watch Adverts.

Book your Seats now at the theatre for the

SPECIAL GREAT GALA NIGHT, THURSDAY

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Friday, 12th February

MORNING SESSION FROM 9 TO 11

Tuesday, 16th February 1915.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

PRIZES WILL BE PRESENTED FOR

LADIES

1st for the Most Effective Dress.

2nd for the Best Advertisement Costume.

3rd for the Least Expensive but Effective Dress.

4th for the Most Original Costume.

5th for the Best Dressed Girl under 14 years of age.

GENTLEMEN.

1st for the Most Original Costume.

2nd for the Most Grotesque Costume.

3rd for the Cheapest Effective Dress.

4th for the Best Dressed Boy under 14 years of age.

CONSOLATION PRIZES.

A book of Admission Tickets will be given to the Second highest number of Votes in each Competition.

ADMISSION INCLUDING USE OF SKATES RUPEES TWO.

SPECIAL RESERVED FRONT SEATS AT Rs. 3.

Season, Monthly or Book Tickets not Admissible on this occasion.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF RACE HORSES.

Under instructions received Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, on Wednesday next, 10th inst., at 8 a. m. sharp, the well-known race horses, viz:

1. Ch. Aus. G. LORD REAY.

2. B.A.H. LAST CHANCE.

Both the above horses are good performers—see Turf Register. They are well engaged at the coming Bombay meeting and will be sold with their engagements.

For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 8.

The disturbance affecting North West India is now of considerable intensity. It gave widespread rain yesterday in the Punjab. Some heavy falls are reported from the surrounding hills. Temperature is well above normal over the greater part North-West India, but likely to fall as the cold wave associated with the disturbance becomes established. Rainfall has been nearly general in North-West United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Provinces and local in north Rajputana. A few falls also occurred in Baluchistan and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Mussooree three inches; Dehra Dun, Hissar and Simla three quarters; Ludhiana and Sialkot a half; Rawalpindi one and half; Murree and Sonemarg three; Srinagar one; Peshawar two; Parachinar one and half; Cherat five; Bikaner and Trivandrum one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of the area of rainfall eastwards in the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th February 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1.58", Lahore 0.32", Hissar 0.75", Ambala 0.30" and Delhi 0.24". Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature has risen; it is now nearly normal during the day but in excess at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 1.35" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear at the coast stations and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature has risen and is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division; night temperature is also below normal at Amraoti and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The depression has further intensified and is central to-day over Multan. It has caused widespread rain in the north and the east Punjab and fairly general rain in the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and in east Baluchistan. Outside the area affected by the depression Trivandrum reports a heavy fall of 1.62".

Nearly general rain is likely in the Punjab and fairly general rain in Rajputana and some showers in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 8th of February 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	64.3	56.0	86	0.04	4.86	—3.01
Jask	82.1	62.8	80	..	0.40	—2.23
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	81.6	68.9	58	..	3.17	0.99
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.3	55.6	87	..	0.30	—0.56
Rawalpindi	61.6	49.2	93	1.58	6.39	1.82
Lahore	70.7	56.1	94	0.32	2.70	0.96
Hissar	76.6	56.0	94	0.75	1.76	..
Ambala	69.9	54.1	84	0.30	3.25	0.39
Delhi	71.0	54.8	88	0.24	6.40	4.61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.4	58.4	75	..	3.04	1.98
Mainpuri	73.5	56.3	82	..	1.36	—0.38
Jhansi	77.0	56.3	65	..	1.87	0.70
Cawnpore	72.6	54.1	88	..	1.96	0.69
Allahabad	71.6	54.0	77	..	2.06	0.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	81.1	58.8	47	..	0.59	—0.06
Karachi	77.4	71.3	90	..	0.66	0.28
Ajmer	74.2	58.9	73	..	2.39	1.49
Jaipore	75.7	55.4	62	..	1.22	0.29
Kotah	77.8	58.8	60	..	2.72	2.14
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.6	67.0	87	..	0.16	—0.14
Dwarka	78.7	71.6	81	..	0.46	0.22
Veraval	77.7	63.3	85	..	0.68	0.27
Rajkot	87.9	60.8	81	..	0.41	0.01
Bhavnagar Para	86.2	64.0	83	..	0.06	—0.30
Surat	85.9	60.7	91	..	0.70	0.44
Ahmedabad	86.7	60.6	76	..	0	—0.24
Deesa	83.7	61.0	87	..	0.35	0.02
Neemuch	77.2	59.9	70	..	3.96	0.82
Indore	80.4	55.5	52	..	1.51	0.82
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.8	52.2	78	..	1.41	—0.22
Saugor	75.8	54.8	34	..	1.34	—0.27
Hoshangabad	79.3	55.0	67	..	2.44	0.13
Khandwa	83.9	54.9	63	..	1.75	0.79
Akola	86.2	52.4	37	..	1.60	0.11
Amraoti	83.8	54.8	48	..	1.60	0.11
Nagpur	82.7	53.0	62	..	3.45	1.76
Chanda	..	..	..	..	2.15	0.78
Raipur	76.1	55.8	84	..	1.89	0.89
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.8	67.3	84	..	0.48	—0.06
Ratnagiri	84.1	69.3	59	..	0.48	—0.19
Mormugao	83.4	67.9	90	..	1.43	0.26
Karwar	84.6	63.1	88	..	5.69	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.8	52.8	60	..	3.22	2.45
Ahmednagar	85.0	51.4	45	..	1.96	0.75
Poona	88.2	54.9	57	..	0.61	—0.50
Sholapur	88.0	59.6	35	..	4.87	3.39
Bijapur	87.8	62.6	50	..	4.71	3.51
Belgaum	85.3	54.5	53	..	4.84	2.92
Aurangabad	84.1	53.6	45	..	2.04	0.94
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.0	58.4	54	..	2.05	1.18
Hyderabad	87.1	59.7	58	..	0.90	—0.42
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.6	71.8	73	..	3.61	0.26
Calicut	88.8	76.4	80	..	7.08	0.76
Cochin	91.1	75.9	74	..	13.34	4.63
Colombo	87.5	72.3	94	0.05	16.59	—5.23
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.3	64.8	87	..	4.09	—2.22
Bellary	94.2	65.3	55	..	2.91	0.71
Cuddapah	92.7	69.3	62	..	3.63	—1.06
Madras	86.9	68.0	84	..	24.41	4.40
Bangalore	87.6	62.7	77	..	2.14	—1.49
Coimbatore	91.0	69.6	77	..	4.01	—1.04
Trichinopoly	93.7	72.7	74	..	5.54	—2.62
Negapatam	85.3	72.6	74	..	18.70	—10.01

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	...	29.906 inches
Temperature of Air	...	74.1 degree,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	...	68.2 "
Dew Point	...	65.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	...	0.748 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	...	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	...	81.8 "
Minimum do. do.	...	66.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	...	ENE, NE, WNW,
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	...	91 Miles

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

THIRTEEN HOURS ADORATION AND PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Sunday Catholics in the whole of Europe must have been praying to the Almighty for peace in their churches as ordered by Pope Benedict XV. The Parishioners of the Gloria Church, Byculla, too by a happy coincidence, had chosen the same day for the Thirteen Hours Adoration, when special intercessory prayers were offered to the Almighty for the speedy termination of the war. At seven o'clock in the morning the solemn High Mass commenced, when the Blessed Sacrament was exposed for the adoration of the Catholics. The visits commenced after the last Mass from 10-30 and lasted throughout the day. Catholics from all parts of Bombay flocked to the church to do homage to the Lord in the Holy Eucharist.. The evening service commenced at 6 p.m., when his Grace the Archbishop of Damaun, in full pontificals, accompanied by a large number of clergy extered the Church. The final visit then commenced when also special prayers for peace, viz. the Psalm Miserere (Have Mercy, O Lord!) was chanted.

His Grace having concluded this part of the service, the Rev. Fr. Napolezin delivered an appropriate sermon in the course of which he said that they were gathered in the Church with a twofold object, viz. to do homage to God, and to beseech Him to grant us peace. He also made a touching reference to the miseries of the war, and impressed upon the mind of his hearers that there was only One Who could save us from this and that was our Lord and God, to Whom, it was necessary that all should pray for peace. The Procession of the Blessed Sacrament followed, with two Benedictions outside the Church, and the third inside it. The decorations of the High Altar were very pretty. All appear to have been very pleasantly impressed with it. It was a piece of art and no praize can be sufficient for the Portuguese nuns from the Convent of Mount Mary's High School, Bandra, who were entrusted with the work. The illumination of the grounds, the Church and the school buildings, too, were worthy of the great occasion. The two inscriptions on the arches on the gates of the compound which were lit by gas gave the passers-by an idea of what the occasion was. One inscription, "Adoremus in Eternum Santissimum Sacramentum" signified that our Lord was there enthroned for the veneration of the faithful, the other "Ut Nobis Pacem Donare Digneris," "Te Rogamus," "Audi Nos Domine" told them that the faithful were praying for peace. The attendance at the evening service, it was pleasant to note, was exceptionally large, there being present between five to six thousand people, the Church, the compound and the terrace being full.

The success of the occasion, the first in this Church, was unprecedented in the annals of the parish, and it might be said that it was due much to the indefatigable exertions of the Very Rev. Vicar of the Church, Mgr. Pera, together with the Promoting Committee, consisting of Dr. A. Mascarenhas, Messrs. J. D Pinto, P. S. Delgado, J. C. de Souza, P. J. Cardozo and others.

The Altar was allowed to be seen by the public yesterday evening, and we understand it is also open to the public this evening.

After the bill consolidating the Indian statutes has been passed in Parliament, a short amending bill will be introduced. This is in accordance with the customary procedure as amendments are not dealt with in consolidating bills pure and simple.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barmeters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 8th February 1915 was 30.139 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 86 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in
	Feb.			Feb.		
M.	8	m 4 34	25 6	8	m 11 23	17 3
		6 49a	25 7			
Tu.	9	m 5 55	24 8	9	m 0 47	22 2
		8 30a	26 3		0 52a	17 3
W.	10	m 7 33	24 5	10	m 2 35	21 7
		9 35a	27 5		2 10a	16 11
Th.	11	m 9 0	25 0	11	m 3 44	20 6
		10 22a	28 5		3 13a	16 4
F.	12	m 10 5	25 10	12	m 4 32	19 4
		11 1a	29 1		4 6a	15 11
S.	13	m 10 57	26 9	13	m 5 10	18 2
		11 36a	29 9		4 50a	15 8
Su.	14	m 11 41	27 5	14	m 5 43	17 4
					5 28a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
8 (Monday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m
9 (Tuesday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m
10 (Wednesday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m
11 (Thursday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 37m
12 (Friday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m
13 (Saturday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 38m
14 (Sunday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 38m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28-3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 0h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915, Feb. 8th, 5h. 57-6m. p.m.

LAND TENURE IN INDIA.

SYSTEM OF RECURRING SETTLEMENTS CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Feb. 8.

Dr. Harold Mann, Principal of the Agricultural College, Poona, delivered a lecture in the hall of the branch school, on the requirements of Agriculture in Gujarat. Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao, the Dewan of Baroda, the Amatya, the Naib Dewan, the Minister of Education, the Director of Commerce, the Director of Agriculture and other officials were present. The public also attended in large numbers. In introducing the lecturer the Dewan said:—

"It is a sign of the good things that are in store for India that about this time we should have two eminent Professors—each unrivalled in his own way—one Professor Geddes lecturing on Town-planning and the other, Dr. Mann, enlightening us on the development of agriculture. Both stand for the conservation of what is best in the methods and practices of an ancient people like the Hindus and would like to view things from the Indian stand-point and improve things on lines suited to the genius of the people. If their advice was followed we should be able to pass through the industrial stage of development without losing the distinctive character of our civilization.

"I was startled to find Prof. Geddes speak of the people of Western Europe having no homes, whereas the poorest labourer had one in India, for I have been always familiar with this idea and could not conceive a state of society where, without a root in the soil, or privately owned house, however small or unpretentious it may be, it was possible to maintain civilized existence. His remarks about Barrack lines for coolies with public latrines inserted in the middle should be a warning to us all, if the decencies of life so dear to us and so well described by the Professor have to be preserved.

NO WARRANT IN ANCIENT OR MODERN PRACTICE.

"What we want now is an equally eminent authority to rouse the attention of the public, and particularly of the Government, to the evils that have resulted from the faulty system of assessing and levying the land-tax and especially the system of the recurring settlements, which has no warrant either in ancient practice, in the Hindu Shastras, or in the records of Western experience. The mistakes of the British Legislators are traceable to the fundamental misunderstanding as to who was the proprietor of the land. The King was never the proprietor according to the Hindu Shastras. With the early English Rulers there was a spirit of Research. In the last years of the 18th century we find men like Mr. Ellis in Madras investigating questions connected with the ownership of land and the tenures under which it was held. The great Sir Thomas Munro, who was in touch with the traditions of the system of landholding under the great Vizianagar Emperors, was for fixing the assessment after once it had been ascertained on the best data available. Subsequently he had to lower the rates as the original rates were not workable and this was quoted by a later generation with a view to convict Sir Thomas Munro of inconsistency and to show that he never advocated fixity of tenure. Under the Anglo-Indian conceptions of landholding, Mirasi Tenures have been swept away and when Tenures like Mulgeni in Canara refused to fit into their pet theories of land tenures they were summarily set asido or legislation was adopted to invalidate them.

DISRUPTING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

"When the system of Landholding differs from Country to Country in England, on our Anglo-Indian Rulers try to cast tenures in the countries from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin into the same uniform mould regardless of the terrible economic disturbance they are causing thereby. Not that there have been no protests and warnings. The latest illustration is to be found in some recent correspondence in the "Madras Mail." Evidently, the two telling articles are from the pen of a European Coffee Planter settled in the country. They describe how the economic and the social conditions of the people have been violently affected by the operation of the Survey and Settlement Department which, without regard to the peculiarities of the habits and customs and rural economy of the people of the tract, introduced the cast-iron system of settlement into the District, caused disruption of the social arrangements, plunging the hard working and docile holders into destitution and misery. The Forest Laws and Abkari Regulations have completed the process of disorganisation. The Government, apparently unaware of the causes of the decadence of the tract, are applying remedies which will only demoralise the people further and entail waste of Government money in addition.

"What we want at this crisis is a land reformer of the type of Sir Horace Plunkett of Mr. Lloyd George, who can do for Land Revenue Settlements what Professor Geddes and Dr. Harold Mann are doing for Town-planning and agriculture.

GERMAN SHIPS AT TSINGTAO.

The following extract from the "London Gazette" is published for general information:—

His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio telegraphs that the following German ships are believed to have been at Tsingtao prior to the establishment of the blockade, *vic*:—

"Markomannia, O. J. D. Ahlers, Gouverneur Jaeschke, C. Ferd Laiesz, Albenga, Loongmoon, Sikiang, and Litung."

Full lists of British property at Kiao-Chow are, it is understood, now at the headquarters of the Japanese Army at Tsingtao, and it is recommended that claimants in respect thereof should now forward documentary evidence in support of their claims in duplicate under flying seal, to his Majesty's Consul at Tsinanfu, for presentation to the Headquarters of the Japanese Army at Tsingtao.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretaries and Treasurers.

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THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-87, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL:

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

BANK OF ENGLOND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Feb. 8.

On the 13th January, the Bank of England issued the following:—"£1,000,000 set aside on account of H. M. Treasury Currency Notes Redemption Account."

Bombay, 8th February, 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 6th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	14/9
July-September	13/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and	
Karachi June.	14/10½
July-September.	13/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June.	16/9
July-September	15/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and	
Karachi June.	16/10½
July-September.	15/9

SHIPMENT OF GOODS,

For the month of December 1914.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards).	
Bleached ¶ White	21,640,000
Unbleached & Grey	63,936,000
Dyed and Colored	3,135,000
Printed	5,985,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.),	
Dyed and Bleached	330,000
Unbleached & Grey	297,000
Total Shipments of Salt	1,000

TO RANGOON.

Bleached & White	953,000
Unbleached & Grey	322,000
Dyed and Colored	373,000
Printed	725,000
Dyed and Bleached	65,000
Unbleached & Grey	6,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yds.).	
Bleached & White	2,566,000
Unbleached & Grey	2,246,000
Dyed and Colored	838,000
Printed	1,941,000
Twist and Yards (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	188,000
Unbleached & Grey	158,000

TO BOMBAY.

Bleached & White	9,462,000
Unbleached & Grey	6,716,000
Dyed and Colored	4,797,000
Printed	7,010,000
Dyed and Bleached	272,000
Unbleached & Grey	342,000

TO KARACHI.

Bleached & White	11,050,000
Unbleached & Grey	1,670,000
Dyed and Colored	1,623,000
Printed	3,820,000
Dyed and Bleached	111,000
Unbleached & Grey	20,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ...1s. 3d. 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ...1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward ...1s. 3 31-32d. March.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 4 m-s. do. ...1s. 4 11-32d. to 1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ...172½
30 d-s. Hongkong ...130½
Do. Shanghai ...165½
60 d-s. Yokohama ...146¾ to 147.

BULLION

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-11-0
Australian do.	24-1-0
Bombay do.	24-1-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-3-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone firm.
White Pessi 85 per cent April-May ...Rs. 7-12 R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 7-8 R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. April-May ... Rs. 7-7, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent April-May ... Rs. 54, B. T. per cwt.
Linseed. Tone steady.
Ready ... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Katni ... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 7-14, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Tone quiet.
Ready ... Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone steady.
Sholapur ... Rs. 31-4, B. T. per candy.
Madras ... Rs. 32, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone quiet but steady. Rs. 4-2, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone firm.
Ready ... Rs. 6-2, R. D. per cwt.

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Sitearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. B-20

Forward M.-A.-May ... Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet. Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt. "
Teelseed. Tone steady.
Bold White 85 per cent ... Rs. 8-15, R. D. per candy.
Mimbara ... Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ... Rs. 36-8, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 45-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Khandwa ... Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

SHARE MARKET.

There was very little doing in the Cotton Mill Share Market to-day and the closing quotations of Saturday evening were nominal. Tata Iron Steel shares also stood steady but neglected.

David stood at Rs. 512½, Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 350 and Standard to Rs. 852½, Swadeshi mill shares were quoted at Rs. 1,345 and centrals at Rs. 1,747½.

Indore Malawas were in demand at Rs. 140.

Bank of Bombay shares stood firm at Rs. 1,565. Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 56½ Central Provinces Ry. shares (old Issue) changed hands at Rs. 117.

Sialkot Narowal at Rs. 28½ and Dholka Ry. shares at Rs. 120.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares were in request at Rs. 15.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,295 c.d. and Rs. 1,300 c.d. preference improved to Rs. 1,162½ c.d.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 207. Preference were in request at Rs. 175.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 92½ and Defferred at Rs. 189. Preference were placed in a lot at Rs. 157.

Katni Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 88 and Deferred at Rs. 116.

Indian Cotton Press shares declined to Rs. 115.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Transactions in 3½ per cent Government Paper were recorded at Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 5/8.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO'S. WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. writing on January 14th say:—

GOLD.

The only addition from abroad to its reserves, announced by the Bank of England, was the sum of £827,000 in bar gold purchased on the 7th instant. As a further sum of £1,000,000, was set aside on account of the Treasury Currency Note Reserve, raising the total of that reserve to £20,500,000, the reduction on balance was £173,000 during the week.

The output of the Transvaal in December, 1914, was £2,952,755, as compared with £3,040,677 in November, 1914, and £2,857,938 in December, 1913.

The total output of the Transvaal for each of the last four years was as follows:—
1911, £34,991,620; 1912, £38,757,560; 1913, £37,358,040; 1914, £35,588,075.

The position of international finance at the present time naturally brings about exceptional movements of gold. One instance, of which notification has been received by cable, is the shipment of £590,000 in gold from China to the United States of America. It is reported to be the first shipment of that character.

The net import of gold into India in the month of December last was about £331,000, making a total of £8,386,000 for the year 1914.

The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., has announced that it olds a sum of £8,000,000 of gold in its reserves. This new practice of public notification is one of great importance in the history of Joint Stock Banking. It is a matter of common knowledge that other large Banking Institutions hold large amounts of gold reserves in proportion to their deposits.

SILVER.

The tone has remained steady, and prices have been well maintained.

Demand from the Indian Bazaars has been fairly constant, whilst supplies have been by no means freely offered.

Some small coinage enquiry has arisen from the Continent, and, though at present there is little competition in the silver market, the reduction of arrivals is in favour of steady market conditions.

One reason for the restriction of supplies is the difficulties encountered in Mexico, not only through the disturbed political situation, but also from the impossibility up to the present of obtaining cyanide in sufficient quantity to make up for the loss of that hitherto provided by Germany.

No doubt, in process of time, the United States of America will be able to meet the need, but amongst other hindrance at the moment the port of Vera Cruz is not available for entry.

As a consequence, certain Mexican mines can only work at one-third of their usual pressure, and expect that this state of affairs may continue for some months to come.

An Indian Currency Return for January 7th last records the following totals in Lakhs of Rupees:—

Notes in Circulation	59,54.
Reserve in Silver Coin	29,17.
Gold Coin and Bullion	8,72.
East Indian Securities	10,00.
Gold in England	7,65.
Securities in England	4,00.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,200 bars, as compared with 4,700 last week.

A shipment of 317,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
January 8, 22 13/16 cash.
January 9, 22 11/16 cash.
January 11, 22 7/8 cash.
January 12, 22 7/8 cash.
January 13, 22 15/16 cash.
January 14, 22 7/8 cash.
No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week, 22.843 cash.
Bank Rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 7.

City of Delhi	Brenner	New York Dec. 29
Kasara	Gulliver	Busreh Jan. 30
Nurani	Thomson	Calcutta Jan. 15
Iyo Maru	Okamato	Yokohama Dec. 31
Feb. 8.		
Persia	W. Hall	London Jan. 16

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8.

Dondolo	Giacopello	Venice.
Chakdina.	Elton	Durham.
Namur	Collyer	Shanghai.
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yester day:—

S.S. Roma	Cogliolo	Genoa
S.S. Eden Hall	Kemp	Liverpool

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

S.S. Abydas	for	Genoa
S.S. Kinkasan Maru	for	Kobe
S.S. Tyo Maru	for	Kobe
S.S. Kasara	for	Persian Gulf

S. S. City of Delhi:—The City Line steamer City of Delhi, 2,826 tons, Captain D. M. Bremner, arrived in harbour on Sunday from New York, which port she left on December 29, with a cargo of oils.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busrah, which port she left on January 20, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 22 deck passengers.

S. S. Nurani:—The steamer Nurani, 2,876 tons, Captain W. H. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she left on January 15, with coal.

S. S. Tyo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tyo Maru, 3,691 tons, Captain K. Okamato, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokohama, which port she left on December 31, with a general cargo and 1 cabin passenger.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, 4,154 tons, Captain W. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she left on January 16, with the Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dandolo:—The steamer Dandolo, 3,167 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, sailed yesterday for Venice, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakdina:—The steamer Chakdina, 1,573 tons, Captain E. R. Elton, sailed yesterday for Durban via Mombassa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Namur:—The steamer Namur, 4,187 tons, Captain A. Collyer, sailed yesterday for Yokohama and Shanghai, with the general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Eden Hall:—The steamer Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain A. Kemp, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S. S. Roma:—The steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain A. Cogliolo, will sail to-day for Genoa via Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia (Outward bound) passed Perim on the morning of the 6th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, February 8th, 1915.

Abydos	Davis	G. H. Carsum
Barsano	Williams	J. Finlay & Co
Bengonla	Howse	J. Macintosh & Co.
Frankenfels	W. Webb	W. & A. G. & Co
Eden Hall	Kemp	K. Nixon & Co
Soyo Maru	Ozawa	Shaw Wallace & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Akbar	March	T. M. & Co
Bauca	King	P. O. & Co
Clan Murray	Woodal	J. Finlay & Co
Dwarka	Moson	M. M. & Co
Lunzon Maru	Migute	N. Y. Kaisha
Roma	Cogliolo	Italian P.S.N. Co
Sardinia	Zeffery	P. O. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
Umballa	Buscock	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Iyo Maru	Okamato	Mykaicha
Roma	A. Cagialo	M. Italian
Jehanjir	Lewis	T. Morrison & Co

H. W. P. D.

Subarmati	Sakudin	B. S. & Co.
Irrawadi	Hoosein	
Comland	Mahomad	
Mahanadi	Esmail	

V. D. H. W.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	Jewandass
Budri	Evans	T. M. & Co
Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Egyptian	Payne	T. M. & Co.
Gallia	McIntyre	Y. M. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Evans	B. & F. S. N. Co
Sanctoria	Ward	A. Zuis & Co
Westminster	Williams	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Feb. 8.

FOR HULL.

Frankenfels (s) 200 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 10,000 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, 4,000 castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Dandolo (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co..

Kinkason Maru (s) 3,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Banca (s) 119 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 300 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 50 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Nowroji and Co.; 88 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Mohomad; 222 cwts. gum olibanum, V. Ooka; 15 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Alesia from Cardiff, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,992 4/20 tons coal, 117 13/20 tons coke.

S. S. Kinkason Maru from Maku, Agents M. B. Kaisha.—1,400 tons coal.

S. S. Kasara from Busrah, Agents M. M. and Co.—2 bundles specie, 278 bundles 9 cases 100 packages 1,618 baskets dates.

HIGH COURT,

APPELLATE SIDE.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL DISMISSED.

THE KING-EMPEROR v. HASAN IMAM.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay under section 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code against the order of acquittal passed by Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Broach, under section 304, I. P. C. for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The accused was also charged with voluntairly causing hurt to Rupli's brother Ralia and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment under section 323, Indian Penal Code. The High Court had admitted the appeal on 10th December, 1914, and issued notice to accused for enhancement of sentence.

The prosecution case was that on the 26th May, 1914, one Rupli and his brother Ralia, with two other persons were going at dawn from Bavka to Dohad with head loads of firewood which they had gathered the previous day from the forest. As they approached the Dohad river, the accused, who is a forest guard, suddenly came upon them and said "halt." They accordingly halted, and dropped their loads on the ground. The accused then hit Ralia a blow on the left side of his face with a stick. Then he gave Rupli a poke with it in her back, and followed it up with a blow on the right temple. Rupli ran forward with a cry, and after covering some 60 paces fell on the ground and died. After hitting Rupli the accused rushed on the two persons who had accompanied Rupli but they ran away and hid in a bush. Ralia went up to Rupli and on finding her dead gave the news to her mother, who informed the police.

The accused's version was that he saw some Bhils with head-loads of fuel which he suspected to have been surreptitiously removed from Government forest and asked them to halt; they thereupon threw down their loads and fled. Rupli while running fell down and died.

The Sessions Judge while acquitting the accused observed "The all-important question in the case, however, is whether the accused had gone a step further and hit Rupli on the right temple, or whether that injury was received by her from a fall while running. This question is by no means free from difficulty, and I may at once say that I have been unable to come to any certain conclusion on it one way or the other. Viewing the case as a whole the utmost extent to which I am prepared to go is that the injury in question was more probably caused by a blow than by a fall. That however, in my opinion is not sufficient to warrant the conviction of the accused. I find it not proved beyond reasonable doubt that the accused had caused Rupli's death."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments dismissed the appeal.

Mr. S. W. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

APPELLATE COURT.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL GRANTED.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.*)

SRINIVASDAS BAVRI APPELLANT v. BAI MEHERBAI WIDOW & OTHERS RESPONDENTS.

This was a rule taken out by the appellant against the respondents calling upon them to show cause why leave should not be granted to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the appellant in support of the rule.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the respondents to show cause.

An originating summons was taken out by the appellant for the determination of certain questions in connection with an agreement between the appellant and the respondents, whereby they as the mortgagees of a property belonging to Ramdas Keshvji, known as Jaswine Lodge and situated at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, agreed to sell the same to the appellant for Rs. 65,000. The principal question before the Court was whether the respondents had made out under their agreement a markable title to the property free from reasonable doubt, as the respondents produced only certified copies of four deeds mentioned in a schedule to a conveyance to the predecessor in title of Ramdas Keshavji as an equitable charge executed by Ramdas Keshavji in 1892 over the said property was alleged not to have been satisfied by a release passed by the surviving brother out of the two equitable mortgages in 1902; and thirdly because two original documents were missing, which raised an apprehension that the same may have been deposited by way of equitable mortgage by the deceased Ramdas Keshavji.

Both the Lower Court and the Appeal Court found that the respondents had made out a marketable title free from reasonable doubt to the said property. The Appellate Court granted leave to the appellant to appeal to the Privy Council from their decision on the ground that there were three questions of law relating to conveyancing involved in the summons. Their Lordships therefore made the rule absolute.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Messers Bhimji & Co.

Solicitors for the respondents:— Messers Shroff, Dipsha and Dharamsey.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

C. I. F. CONTRACTS.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

NISSIM ISAAK BEKHOR v. HAJI SULTANALLY SHUSTARY & Co.

Judgment in this suit was delivered by his Lordship yesterday. The facts appeared in our issue of Saturday last. After reviewing the facts of the case his Lordship said:—

Exhibits A and B are the contracts for the purchase of copper and sugar respectively. They are what are called C. I. F. Contracts under which the purchaser is bound to pay the stated price for the goods on tender of the documents showing that the goods have been shipped for transit to the port of destination, duly insured according to the terms of the contract and that freight has been paid. I think it is clear that under these contracts the seller was not bound to ensure against war risks. This was admitted by the defendants' counsel and by the plaintiff in his circular of the 28th of July addressed to his constituents whereby he drew their attention to the necessity of insuring sugar indented through him against war risks in view of the political situation in Europe. He also asked them to note that if he did not receive any instructions by 6 p.m. he would effect the necessary insurance against war risks on sugar,—debit them with the extra premiums without receiving any instructions from the defendant. The plaintiff cabled on the 28th to his agent in England to effect insurance against war risks and I find he was not justified in debiting the defendant with extra premiums in the absence of express instructions from them which as a matter of fact was not given. The sugar indented for under exhibit B was insured against war risks at ¼ per cent premium but it appears now that the condition for such insurance was that the sugar was to be shipped before the 1st of August. The copper indentend for under Ex. A was not insured until the 5th of August when owing to war having been declared between Great Britain and Germany ten per cent premium was charged by the underwriters.

Three invoices for the copper per S. S. Tanjistan were sent to the defendants on the 7th of September and on the 9th of September they wrote expressing their surprise at the extra amount charged and adding that the plaintiff had never informed them that he would insure copper against war risks before shippment up to then. They further added we are quite prepared to pay you accordingly as soon as we are satisfied that the arrangements have been carried out and the goods really shipped as per invoice and are in course of transit. This might be construed as a consent on the part of the defendants to pay the ten per cent. on being satisfied that the goods had been shipped but the plaintiff's letter of the 10th that the plaintiff did not consider that the defendants had agreed to pay the ten per cent. and in their letter of the 11th of September the defendants distinctly disclaim all liability for extra insurance. It was contended that the case fell within section 20 of the Contract Act but I do not think it does. The censes cited were cases in which a mortgages was held entitled to charge his mortgagor for sums paid by him for land revenue to avoid the mortgaged land being sold for nonpayment. The analogy would only hold good if the Tangistan had been captured and the defendants had claimed the benefit of the insurance against war risks. On the 21st October the defendants wrote that it had been mutually agreed that the plaintiff was to charge ten per cent. for war risks on goods shipped per s.s. Tangistan but the plaintiff denied this in his solicitor's letter of the 28th October. It is evident that the defendants were perfectly willing as a concession to pay ten per cent. but this was not accepted by the plaintiff, and it is impossible to find any substantial grounds for the contentions in the letter of the 28th October that the defendants were bound to pay whatever premium the plaintiff might have paid on their behalf for the copper. I find, therefore, that the defendants are entitled to a refund of what they have paid to the plaintiff for the insurance effected by him against war risks in order that they might get delivery of the copper.

DEFENDANTS' GROUND FOR REFUSAL.

The next question is whether the defendants were entitled to refuse payment of the invoice amount of the sugar. It is admitted that the invoice was delivered at the defendants' office by the plaintiff's clerk on the 15th of August on which day the English mail arrived. The invoice value was Rs. 19,146-3-3 to which was added Rs. 423 approximate insurance against war risk pending the arrival of policy from London. It is admitted that Rs. 423 was far in excess of what had been paid by the plaintiff's agent in London, and, therefore, in any event the defendants were asked to pay more than what was due, but further there is a conflict of evidence as to whether the shipping documents were tendered on the 15th of August, and I am satisfied that no such tender was made.

His Lordship then commented on the evidence on this point.

Continuing his Lordship said:—

But the fact remains that these receipts are not evidence of shipment and if such a receipt is tendered to a C. I. F. purchaser, he is entitled to call upon the seller to produce evidence of actual shipment for he is not bound to pay upon proof merely that the goods have arrived at the port of departure. It has been contended that under the contract in this case the purchaser has agreed to accept the date of the carriers or wharfinger's receipt as the date of shipment and that therefore he is not entitled to say that the goods were not shipped on the 28th July, the date on which the documents Exhibit H. were issued. But that agreement is contained in the clause which absolves the seller from responsibility for late or non-arrival of the goods under certain circumstances, and declare that the period during which such stoppage as therein described continues shall not be considered to form part of the time mentioned in the contract for the completion thereof. Therefore the sugar having been received by the carriers at Hamburg on the 28th July, the purchaser could not contend that it was not absolved from his obligation to tender a bill of lading. If a bill of lading had been tendered the purchaser would have been bound to pay the invoice value, though he would still be entitled to claim a refund if he could prove that as a matter of fact although the bill of lading had been issued, the goods had not been shipped.

RELEVANCY OF SHIPPING DETAILS.

The defendant before the hearing took out a summons for the issue of a commission to examine witnesses in London, Dunkirk and Hamburg in order to prove that the Nicomedia left Dunkirk on the 30th July and arrived at Hamburg on or about the 31st July, but I do not think that they were entitled in this suit to ask for such a commission, as the question whether the goods had been shipped could only he relevant in a suit to be filed by the defendants.

Mr. Inverarity produced certain copies of Lloyd's weekly Index which showed that according to the information received at Lloyd's from their agents the Nicomedia left Dunkirk on the 30th July, arrived at Hamburg on or about the 31st July and was still there in November. He admitted that the information contained in the weekly Index was not evidence but it seems unfortunate that in a Court dealing with commercial cases it should not be permissible to rely on such a publication which is treated by business men as affording reliable information with regard to the movement of ships on Lloyd's Register and that it should be necessary in order to find where a ship was on a particular date to produce evidence of witnesses who had actually seen the ship. A special list for Commercial Causes was instituted so as to induce the caundence of the commercial world that their disputes would be adjudicated upon expeditiously and in accordance with the merchant law. The law of evidence has always been the despair of the business man and apart from the fact that a commercial cause is set down for hearing as soon as possible after the issue of the processes and later has precedence of other causes. There is little to be gained if a party is exposed to the ordinary delays of the law. It is certainly desirable that a judge trying a commercial cause should have power to dispense with the technical rules of evidence for the avoidance of expense and delay which might arise from commission to take evidence or otherwise.

The last question is whether if the bills of lading had been tendered that would have amounted to a valid tender having regard to the proclamatons issued by the British Government on the 5th August and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" on the 10th of August.

His Lordship then referred to the words of the proclamation and said that it it was difficult to see how the acceptance of the shipping documents relating to the sugar by the defendant would be considered as not being a violation of this proclamation; and referred to the case of in Duncan Fox & Co. v. Schrampft W. N. 444.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Judah and Solomon.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

Before The Honourable The Chief Justice and The Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

26-14—42-14—Payne and Co, Khimji Assar Virji v The Fraser Ice Factory Co Ld, M B Chothia, Part heard.

48-14—261-12—Shroff D and D, Prithiraj Jethmul a firm v Amirsing Gumansing and anr, Sabnis and G.

50-14—In Re Indian Coy's Act VI 82 and in re The Indian Specie Bank Ld in Liquidation—Payne and Co, Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla v C A Patwardhan and ors, Dhanjishaw and B, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.

51-14—269-14—Nadirsha and D, Ramchandra Vinayak Oka v Ramcoover Surajmal, Captain and V.

S C 52-14—840-14—Daphtary F and D, Gokaldas Jadhowji v Harjiwan Virji and ors, Little and Co.

54-14—972-13—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Alloo Movraj v Jethalal Maganlal, Mulji and Th.

25-14—104-14—M B Chothia, The Fraser Ice Factory Ld (in Liquidation) v Haji Gulam Mahomed a firm, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

727-14—Shroff D and Dh, Merwanji Muncherji Caina and anr v Messrs Bejonji Byramji and Sons a firm.

899-14—Mulji and Tha, Maganlal Naranbhai Mody v Sitaram Naidu.

1015-14—Unwalla P and Papa, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam a firm v Motiram Bechar Nandvana and ors, Mirza M and M.

1231-14Shroff D and Dh, Mamu Virji and anr v Pir Hydersha bin Bawa Miya and ors, Rustomji and G.

1236-14—Mulla and Mulla, Shivji Kooverji and Co a firm v Thakoreprasad Dosadin Panday a firm.

1306-14—Mulla and Mulla, Chaturbhuj Peraj and Co a firm v Lakhmidas Pragji, Mulji and Tha.

1419-14—Mulji and Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji v Vithaldas Virji, Maus H M and Co.

1442-14—Khanderao L and M, Dhanji Deepaji a firm v Vibhhoy Kaderbhoy and Co a firm, Merwanji K E B and Co.

1466-14—Captain and Vaidya, Prior De Saono and Co a firm v Keshowram Gangadhar.

1467-14—Bhai K and Gir, Maganlal Hargowandas v Gulam Ahmed Haji Najamidin Faki Bhindi Rice Co a firm.

1490-14—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhowprasad a firm v Sohanlal Bholanath a firm.

1493-14—N C Dalal, Shamji Kasturchand a firm v Punamchand Bhukhadas.

1509-14—Shroff D and Dh, Merherbai widow and ors v Shriniwasdas Bavri, Bhimji and Co.

1516-14—Vachha and Co, Messrs Pragdas Budhsen a firm v Messrs Gumaniram Jagonath a firm.

33-15—Purnanand and Co, Haji Joosub Haji Sheriff vLilladhar Harriram and ors, Kanga and Sayani.

46-15—Wadia G and Co, Durgaji Tarachand and Co a firm v Ramchandra Balaram and ors, Pocha and Co.

52-15—Payne and Co, Karsondas Purshotam a firm v Bhansali Kallianji Purshotam.

57-15—C P D'Cunha, Noor Mahomed Haji Cassam v Louis Mary Vulladares.

58-15—Mirza M and M, Oosman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

800-14—Mulji and Th, Sunderbai widow v Damodhar Naranji and ors, Mans H M and Co, Part heard, 4-2-15.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

1050-09—Ragh N and Co, Gordhandas Girdhardas a firm v Chilmasetty Sabhasetty and anr, Pocha and Co.

Long Causes.

815-14—Amin and D, Maneklal Kalidas a firm v Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smethem B and Co.

S C Ct 96/4219-14—Amin and Desai, Nanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Nanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.

506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow, Dastur and Co.

856-14—Pandia and Co, Ramnath Narayen and anr v Baburao Dinaji and ors, D J Mantri.

1131-13—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Mebarally and ors v Kassambhai Alibhai, Payne and Co

686-13—Matubhai J and M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele v Narayen Kashinath and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

1456-14—Cragie B and C, Khimchand Anupchand Mehta v Messrs Pirojshaw and Co a firm, M K R B and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

871-12—Sabnis and G, Ahmed Jamal and anr v Mahomed Ibrahim and ors, Mulla and M.

Short Cause.

282-14—M K R B and Co, Ishwardas Iehharam Musroowalla and ors v Harjimal and Sons a firm, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

467-14. Dubash & Co., Shamji Velabji v. Karsondas Premji, Payne & Co.

1194-13. Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation, v. Choti widow & ors., Daph. F. & D., Little & Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobbagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

247-14. Mulla & M., Khatezabai widow, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla, Shroff D. & D.

270-13—Mehta D and L, Esmail Mahomed and anr v Piaribai widow and anr, Purnanand and Co.

1210-14—Matu J & M The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Mulji Dullabhji Ved & anr Amin & Desai Mulla & Tha.

338-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

341-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jeh S M and H.

1037-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation) The All India United Insurance Co Ltd, Edg G W and Co.

993-14—Jehangir G and B, Bai Pamibai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jam R and D.

1030-14—Manecklal and Co., Abdul Karim Hajee Esmail v. Mahomed Joosub Haji Esmail, Payne and Co.

S S Ct 594/2147-14—Ard H D and Co, Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avleshwar, Hiralal and Co.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Pasoo Ookeda a firm, In person.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Central Bank of India, Ordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, 4-40 p.m.
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, Prize Distribution, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

Bombay Races: First Day, Mahaluxmi Race-Course.
Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Match.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis: Marryat Cup and Gymkhana Championships (Singles.)
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.
Parsi Writers' Association. Lecture on "A Bird's-eye View of the History of Classical Gujerati Literature," by Mr. S. S. Mehta, Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

Bombay Dog Show, Marine Lines Maidan.
Performance in aid of Presidency War Relief Fund, Victoria Theatre, Grant Road. 9.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Match.
Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association ordinary general meeting, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 14.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Match.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition. 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8. 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL STANLEY REED, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th February, 1915.

1. Parades for the week ending February 13th:—
To-day.—The Squadron, "A," "B," "C" and "D" Troops, will parade for Instruction in entaining horses.
Rendezvous Queen's Statue 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.
Members residing in Salsette are reminded that the train leaves Andheri 6-14 a.m.
Arrangements for picketing horses, grass, etc., will be made at the Fort Riding School.
Thursday evening, 5-30 p.m., parade at Fort Riding School for non-efficients.
Dress. Mufti.
Recruits:—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE R. B YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Es Abanico" ..... Javaloyes.
Overture—"Test" ..... Leutner.
Valse—"The Girl on the Film" ..... Sirmay.
Selection—"Veronique" ..... Messager.
Serenade—"Sizilietta" ..... Von Blon.
Selection—"Pelissiana" ..... Pelissier.
Tubophone Solo—"Beppo" ..... Byrne.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt-Colonel H. P. Lane and the Officers, the band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play this evening, the following programme of Music at Chowpatty Bandstand, at 5-45 p.m (S. T.).

Overture .....Si J'etais Roi .....A. Adam.
Intermezzo Cavalleria Rusticana..P. Mascagni
Selection..The Bell of New York..C. Godfrey.
Waltz .....Songe D'Automne .....M. Retford.
March .....Its a Long, Long Way to Tipperary ..S Douglas.
Selection .....Veronique .....D. Godfrey.
Waltz .....Happy Day .....W. Piercy.
Serenade .....Darkies .....E. Bucalossi.

ARRIVAL BY THE MAIL.

The P. and O. mail steamer Persia with the mails of January 16th and the following passengers arrived in Bombay yesterday.

Major C. E. Laurd; Mr. and Mrs. A. Holden; Mrs. W. M. Fenning; Rev. W. D. Millar; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stranack, and Miss; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hick; Rev. J. Kingdon; Miss Thomson; Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Dodd; Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Dixie; Mr. Caruana and 2 children and infant; Miss Peggy Shakle; Miss Audrey Grant; Mrs. C. B. Blackemay; Miss C. E. O'Meard; Mrs. R. King and child; Miss A. Dawson; Mrs. W. Williamson; Miss A. E. Donnelly; Miss K. C. Rushton; Miss Hughes Gibb; Mrs. P. L. Grove; Mr. C. W. Tosh; Mr. J. Mc. Glasher; Major E. H. S. James; Mrs. R. A. Lahey-Bean; and 2 infants; Mr. G. F. Bowiger; Miss F. M. Wyld; Mrs. Howarth and infant; Miss A. S. Graham; Mr. V. E. P. Garrad; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Rayenr; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Scott; Mr.& Mrs. Shorrock; Mr. F. G. Aflalo; Mrs. N. R. Garte;r Mrs. K. E. Cooper and child; Mrs. Sutherlan's child; Mrs. C. Edward Collins; Mrs. and Miss Judah; Mr. J. M. V. Moneykent; Mr. Albert Whitney; Mr. F. J. Fisher; Mr. V. M. C. Trotter; Mr. A. G. H. Macpherson; Mrs. C. L. Valentine and child; Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall; Mrs. S. E. Wurtzler; Mrs. W. T. Nash and infant; Miss M. Clifford; Mrs. George and infant; Second-Lieutenant Chas Ford; Mr. C. P. Hancock; Mr. R. S. Beckett; Mr. J. M. Hunt; Mr. S. De B. De Lisle; Mr. A. H. Bagley; Miss A. M. Winton; Miss A. M. Mitchell; Miss S. Conville; Mr. W. Angus; Mrs. F. G. Clarke and child and 2 infants; Gov. Mitchell; Mr. T. F. Quirke; Mrs. A. Shields; Mrs. A. N. Datar; Mr. N. P. Gandhi; Mrs. Sutherland; Mr. J. H. Cochrane; Miss A. M. D. Carter; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Duigenan; Mr. R. L. Haywood; Mr. W. Withall; Mrs. N. Boshall and 3 children and infant; Miss Johnson; Mrs. H. V. B. Scott; Lieut.-Colonel S. Lincoln; Miss E. G. Gifford; Mr. & Mrs. F. B. P. Lory; Mr. S. M. Ramsami; Mrs. David; Mr. C. C. Goulding; Miss F. Boyd; Mr. James Mc. Gowan; Mrs. H. J. P. Browne; Mr.. M. Duncan; Mr. W. Owen; Miss H. Krumbiegel and Miss F.; Mr. and Mrs. U. Fyfe; Mrs. Smart and child and infant; Nurse Jones; Mr. C. W. Kenyon; Mr. W. C. Turner; Mr. S. Bodicott and Miss H. P.; Mrs. G. B. Lambert; Mr. and Mrs. F. H.. Simkin; Mr. R. L. Mason; Mr. A. Stephen; Mr. D. S. Prince; Dr.. E. Freeman; Mrs. Donovan; Col. and Mrs. C. H. Dawson; Mr. J. Chubil Das; Mr. A. Raux; Mr. R. L. Chandhry; Miss Garforth; Mrs. J. C. Cooke and Miss E. M. and Miss D. M.; Master H. R. Payne; Lieut. Cull Flight; Lieut. Watkins Flight; Chf. P. O. Narrington; Chf. P. O. Laccy; 2 leading mechanics; 12 air mechanics; 3 civilian workmen; Mr. B. B. Lathia; Mrs. Miles; Miss E. Griffen; Mrs. Gordon Cable and child; Mr. C. C. Boyd; Mrs. W. N. Hay; Mr. J. W. Fairley; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Macrorie; Mr. F. E. Bayliss; Mrs. C. S. Cameron; Mrs. A. E. Hurse; Mr. A. R. Poyntz; Mr. G. Calvocoressi; Mr. E. H. Broadberry; Second-Lieut. Bradshaw; Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Everard;

THE PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association Mr.. S. S. Mehta will deliver a public lecture at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, on Thursday next on the following subject:—"A Bride's-eye View of the History of Classical Gujarati Literature."

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association will be held in the hall of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., when the past year's report of the Association will be presented and the new office-bearers will be elected.

KORANS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association has been asked to send a supply of Korans for the use of sick and wounded Mussalman soldiers in the Hospitals in Europe. At the request of the Indian Council H. H. the Begam of Bhopal has, with her usual generosity, given no less than 500 of these Korans, which will be sent to Europe shortly.

PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE WAR FUND

Under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Victoria Theatrical Company will perform in Hindustani the thrilling drama entitled "Pakzadperin" on Thursday, the 11th instant, and Bombay's favourite "Little Mona" will give songs and dances in aid of The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. We draw our readers' attention to an advertisement on another page.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague or cholera were reported in Bombay on Sunday, but one attack of small-pox were reported during the day. The total number of deaths from all causes was 71, as compared with 99 of the corresponding day 1914 and 82 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,274, out of which six were found to be plague stricken. Two each of these were caught in Dongri and Mandvi and one each in Umerkhadi and Walkeshwar.

GOLDSMITH ROBBED.

A marriage procession coming out of Vithalwadi was passing along Sheikh Memon Street about 7 p.m. on Saturday, when one of the horses became restive. A panic ensued and the processionists ran about, some of whom took shelter in the shop of a goldsmith named Mulji Narayan. As some boxes containing ornaments were lying in the front of the shop Mulji picked up two of them and placed them in a cupboard. He returned to pick up the other boxes, when he missed a cigarette tin in which he had kept ornaments of the value of Rs.890.

THE KARNATAKA SABHA.

The fourth debate-meeting of this session of the Sabha was held on Sunday at the Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, M.A., LL.B., Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, M.S., Professor of Anatomy in the Grant Medical College, delivered an interesting lecture on "What is Religion?" and the discussion was taken part in by many members. The hall was largely crowded by members and sympathisers. This week's debate will be held in the same building the subject being "The Practical Teaching of the Gita," on Sunday 14th February, at 5 p..m. (S. T.)

ALLEGED BREA H OF TRUST.

Gulamkhan Mahomed Yusuf, a merchant, who arrived a month ago in Bombay from Dera Ismailkhan, reports to the Police that on his arrival he put up in a chawl at Ripon Road, where he made the acquaintance of a Eurasian calling himself Coffry, who resided in the same chawl. The acquaintance subsequently ripened into friendship and the complainant alleges that he entrusted Coffry with 79 sovereigns for safe custody. About ten days ago he went to Coffry's room to ask for some money, when he learnt that Coffry had gone to Poona and would return in a few days. Coffry has, however, not yet returned.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF BOTTLE OF PORT WINE

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kasam charged Balnant Suryaji Rane, a telegraph peon, with the theft of a bottle of port wine, valued at Rs. 2, belonging to the Supply and Transport Corps on Sunday afternoon. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15, in default, to fifteen day's rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY IN HORNBY ROAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Ganpat Dhondoo with housebreaking by night and theft of pieces of silk, valued at Rs. 162, belonging to Messrs. Bhesania and Co., mercers of Hornby Road.

Kalicharan Sadoo, Police Ramosi, heard a noise early on Monday morning and went inside the shop, when he found the accused there. He raised an alarm and the accused tried to run away but was arrested. A bundle was found there which the accused had made up of pieces of silk. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he was drunk at the time and had only been to a water-pipe near the shop to get water to drink. He was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRAH TEMPLE MURDER CASE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Moti Chand, the accused in the Arrah temple murder case, whose appeal was dismissed and sentence of death confirmed by the Calcutta High Court, has sent a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor of Behar and Orissa praying for the remission of the death sentence.

A similar petition signed by the public is in the course of preparation. It is understood that Moti Chand will prefer an appeal to the Privy Council against the judgmment of the High Court. Certified copies of the judgment and the grounds of appeal were sent to England yesterday to Mr. Garth, who will apply to the Privy Council on behalf of Moti Chand.

ROYAL VISITORS AT BRIGHTON HOSPITAL.

Photo by Topical Press.

WOUNDED INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Two beds drew their Majesties' special attention at the Pavillion ; for, in them were two boys, one of sixteen year old Pim, who had lost his left arm and had other injuries, and the other his brother Bal, aged seventeen, who had lost his leg.

Their Majesties stayed speaking to them sympathetically through an interpreter, and when they passed on, the smiles which passed over the boys' faces where a pleasure to see.

The photo shows :—Bal with whom the King conversed.

Photo by Topical Press.

The photo shows Pim holding a flower which the Queen gave him.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

DEPARTURE FOR GUJERAT.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon left Bombay last night on their Gujerat tour, the "special" conveying their Excellencies leaving Grant Road Station at 9-20 p.m. Among those present at the station to see their Excellencies off were the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani and Mrs. Pattani, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissionor, and Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad. The Government House staff accompanying their Excellencies consisted of Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Mr. J. Crerar, Private Secretary and Captains E. D. Metcalfe and E. de Geijir, A.—D.—C.'s. Superintendent R. M. Phillips of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police travelled in charge of the train, while the arrangements at the station were made by Mr. Pechey, Traffic Superintendent and Khan Saheb F. E. Dharwar, the Station Master.

DEATH OF A HIGH COURT VAKIL.

The death has occurred of Mr. Gangaram Bapsoba Rele, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay. Born in 1852, he was one of the senior vakils in the High Court. The deceased gentleman was a prominent member of the Kshatriya community, and was known for his patient industry, persevering habits and general good temper. He was a sound Marathi scholar, and an accomplished writer of Marathi, in which language he had written both in prose and poetry. He was a member of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society of Bombay and rendered valuable services as its treasurer for a long time. For a long time also he was reporter for the Bombay Series of the Indian Law Reporter, on the Appellate Side. The deceased gentleman leaves behind him a large family, his eldest son being a prominent doctor and the younger son a vakil of the High Court.

Major E. D. W. Greig, Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, who has been conducting cholera researches, has been given additional six months in which to complete his inquiries.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 10TH,

HANDICAPS AND ACCEPTANCES.

Horses scratched after publication of handicaps are printed in italics.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Forfeit	9 8	Ute	8 7
Lady Muriel	9 7	*Arkangelo*	8 2
Smirk	9 2	Borgie	8 1
Lady James	9 1	*Gipsy's Advice*	8 1
Corridor	8 10	Impecunious	7 6
Tartania	8 7	Lady Douglas	6 11
Soigneurie	8 7	Pension	6 8

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Santa Barbara	9 12	*Autocles*	8 0
Double Chin	9 8	Molly S.	7 13
Miss Drake	9 7	Yvette	7 9
Parkhill	9 0	North	7 4
Bachelor's Knot	8 13	*Spring Daisy*	7 3
Orloff	8 12	Katharos	7 2
First Call II	8 11	Adelaide II	7 1
Smirk	8 10	*First Venture*	6 2

THE BOMBAY CITY Plate.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Le Soleil, Bachelor's Wedding, Kempion, Volsloane, Punt, Arthur B. and Cider.

THE DEALER'S PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Rozelmulook, Real Gold, Best Chance, Gold Fish II, Abdul Malik, Kayid, Beyrut, Highborn, Sir Knight, Balkan Prince, Young Hyderi, Malacca, and Nakib.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Ream, Zaki Pasha, Abdul Malik, Thank You, Ace of Hearts, and Polish.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Zoolphokarr, Bravo, Zaki Pasha, Minerva, Vellard, Sirmust, Bahlool, Chechan, and Wellington (late Stable Boy).

STREET CLEANING BY ELECTRIC TRACTION.

SOME USEFUL DEVICES.

The Aberdeen cleansing department has introduced some interesting and useful devices for cleaning and watering the streets, says the "Chambers's Journal." For street-sweeping two of the department's large rotary brushes are fitted on to the electric street car. One of the brushes is placed immediately behind the car by means of a double stay attached to the drawbar of the brush. The second brush, which runs to the near side of the first one, is arranged in a more complex fashion by means of a bar which runs at right angles off the rear of the car for the purpose of drawing and keeping it running straight and is further controlled by a chain attached to the side of the bogie, and another chain back to the stay at the rear of the first brush. The full width that the brushes will sweep is fourteen feet, but this can be reduced, if necessary, to any width down to seven feet. The brushes were originally made for horse haulage, but the work is more expeditiously and thoroughly accomplished when they are attached to the street car in the manner desoribed. The sweeping is done in the morning before the ordinary car service begins. The electric watering car has a carrying capacity of two thousand gallons and is fitted with Warwick's patent water sprinklers two at each end of the car. The width of the spread of water is twenty-four feet and the flow of water can be regulated so as to make it light or heavy, broad or narrow. The cost of street-watering by electric traction is seven pence per mile, an estimated saving being effected of one shilling and six pence per hour as against watering by horse haulage.

INTERMARRIAGE.

REGISTRAR'S WARNING.

An important circular was issued during mail week by the Registrar-General of Marriages with reference to the marriage of English women with Hindus and Moslems, says the "Standard." The Registrar-General points out that the marriage of a British Christian woman with a Hindu, even when it is valid in all respects in this country, is not necessarily so when the husband returns to India, and the Indian courts would be able to offer very inadequate, if any, protection to the wife of an English marriage.

In the case of either Hindu or Mahometan the voluntary union for life of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others does not prevail. Even if the Hindu or Mahometan husband had entered into a covenant with his Christian wife not to take any other wife, such a covenant could not prevent him from taking another wife in India or a Mahometan country. If he so desired. The forms observed at a marriage under English law before a registrar are not necessarily recognised by Mahometan law as giving any legal effect or validity to the marriage relationship, and afford no protection to the wife in a country where Mahometan law is observed. Even under Mahometan law a Mahometan husband may divorce his wife at will without any legal formality beyond that of repudiating her and of discharging the marriage settlement agreed upon, and such divorce, while not dissolving the marriage in England under Englih law, would be operative in the Mahometan country.

A British woman who marries a Mahometan who is not a British subject loses her British nationality on her marriage, and when living in Mahometan countries outside the British Dominions they both become subject to the Mahometan law. Also the wife, having lost her British natiohality, becomes disentitled to the protection or assistance of any British authority, consular or otherwise.

The Registrar-General also points out that African negroes are in many cases, in their own countries, in certain particulars, subject to native law and custom which may permit of polygamy.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Komagata Maru Enquiry.

The "Indian Social Reformer":—The whole unfortunate affair in our opinion is due to the official weakness tobe able to claim, "Alone we did it." If the authorities are not so jealous of non-official initiative, they would be able to get many things done much more smoothly and effectively than they are able to do by themselves. It was a stupid mistake not to have allowed the men to go on to Calcutta and find some relief for their mental congestion by speaking to their own people. We are sure that absolutely nothing but good would have come out of it. The Committee says that it would have been unsafe to let some of the men remain at large "in the present condition of affairs." Unless they had some esoteric information about it which is not available to others, the present condition is in no way more favourable to the promotion of unrest than the condition before the war. If the local Government had taken the Bengalee leaders into their confidence, and asked them to arrange for the suitable reception and repatriation of their distressed fellow countrymen, the matter would have passed off not only without a hitch, but with much satisfaction to the passengers who would have understood and appreciated the kind thought of the Government of India on their behalf. We know what would have happened if the party had landed in Bombay and been permitted to meet the recognised Indian leaders here. They would have obtained a sympathetic hearing for their sufferings, and would have gone home persuaded that the cause for which they had suffered would not be allowed to lapse into oblivion. We have no doubt that it would have been the same if Mr. Gurdit Singh and his friends hand an opportunity of talking things over with leaders of public opinion in Calcutta. We can only hope that such an unfortunate blunder will not be repeated by any local Government.

Vagaries of Censorship.

The "Englishman":—One of the most annoying results of the censorship, even to those who are most prepared to admit its necessity, is the way in which, after the public have been led up to a certain point, a curtain descends and prevents a further view just at the most interesting part. It were almost better to tell us nothing than to tell us half only. For instance, we were given a glimpse of the Turkish Army in Egypt, with some of its outposts only ten miles from the British. Then all information is cut off, and people are left to wonder what is happening on the canal. It is true that for a hundred military reasons there is no reason whatsoever to fear the results of a conflict for the possession of the canal, but not everybody in India can appreciate or even has an opportunity for appreciating the military situation. If no further conflict has taken place near Kantara or elsewhere, why not at least tell us so? This would not be giving away any military information not already in possession of the Turks. They say in the Army handbooks that negative information, which is information to the effect that the enemy are not at such and such a place or that there has not been a fight is often of the greatest value to one's own side. So it is, but it can be spread about without hurting anybody. After all, the censors might realise that it is not idle curiosity which prompts an enquiry into what is taking place in the highways of the commerce of the world.

Mr. Wacha and Indian Trade.

"The Statesman":—Mr. D. E. Wacha would probably feel that life was hardly worth living if people began to agree with him in all views. There can, however, be only one opinion as to his industry and independence as a publicist, and the reports published in the Bombay Press of the lecture on "The Evolution of Indian Trade," which he delivered last week at the Government College of Commerce, prove that his hand is as far as ever from having lost its cunning. Mr. Wacha traces Indian trade as far back as the year 3000 B. C., a time when no historical European civilization existed, but when, nevertheless, Indian trade was in a flourishing condition. He attributes the great expansion of Indian commerce in ancient days to free trade, and dates the commercial renaissance which is now on a flood tide from the withdrawal of the East India Company's monopoly in 1833. These conclusions may possibly give pause to Indian political economists most of whom, judging from their utterances in the Press and on the platform, are steeped in protectionist aspirations so far as this country is concerned.

"TIPPERARY."

Of all the numerous songs that have acquired vogue during war-time, surely "Tipperary" is the most remarkable, writes the "Musical Times." In the first place, the words have absolutely nothing whatever to do with war, and sound no patriotic note;; they reflect simply a rollicking, inconsequent jocularity and naive wistfulness, and unlike far too many of the songs we suffer in music-halls there is no taint of vulgarity in the verbal expression, no silly attempt at phonetic representation of what is supposed to be the special pronunciation of the masses, and no affected bad grammar (many fairly educated people are capable of "has fairly drove me"). An Irishman in London plaintively gives vent to his hankering to get back to his beloved Tipperary, and especially "to the sweetest girl" he knows. The sentiment is "Home, sweet Home" and "The Girl I left behind me" combined, "A touch of nature that makes the whole world kin."

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Lion brand 125° Bull brand 125°

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 9, 1915.

THE EXODUS.

In yesterday's issue we referred to the renewed criticisms on the annual emigration to Simla which have been appearing in the columns of some of our Madras contemporaries. The subject comes up each year as the time approaches for the migration of the Imperial and Provincial governments to the hill tops. In the nineties the agitation on the subject was extremely active and acrimonious. A blue book was eventually published, which in substance justified the necessity of the Imperial Government spending the entire summer season on the hills. There was also published a Parliamentary Return detailing the tour charges, not only of the Imperial Government but also of the several Provincial governments. The final upshot of that sustained agitation, so far as we remember, was this. That the stay on the hills should be shortened from nine to seven months. The evil practice had grown of the exodus lasting from April 1st to almost the second week in December. Thus the Imperial Government's absence from Calcutta covered a period of nine months. It was admitted that the stay was overlong and that public interests demanded that it should be shorted to seven months only, say, till October. Practically, that is the period of absence. But what happened after this "compromise" (?) was reached? Though the Imperial Government broke up at Simla in October, it did not assemble in Calcutta, so long as that city was the capital, till the third week or fourth of November. The ingenuity of the heaven-born bureaucracy was equal to the expediency of walking round the so-called compromise by deputing individual members of the Executive Council hither and thither in order to interview the heads of such of the provincial administrations as necessity required, and also to meet in person important non-official public bodies to hear their respective grievances. Two birds began thus to be killed with one stone. The members of the Executive Council still avoided Calcutta till the close of November when it was fairly cool to resume work there. Secondly, the arrangement enabled them to interchange views, which, no doubt, greatly curtailed circumlocution and red tape and facilitated the disposal of important business matters, administrative and economical, with officials and non-officials of the presidencies and provinces they visited. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily and has greatly blunted the sharp edge of the former scathing criticism on what was vulgarly called the "Simla Exodus." Meanwhile, the Viceroy himself was free, before he returned to his capital, first at Calcutta and now at Delhi, personally to make the acquaintance of the leading men of the different provinces. And now it is an established practice for the Viceroy to start from Simla about the beginning or middle of October and spend six or eight weeks wherever he choses and return to the capital just a little before Christmas time. Thus the "compromise" has worked pretty satisfactorily and has to a certain extent taken away the sting of the original opposition to the Exodus.

It is, however, a moot question still, whether the flying visits of the Viceroy and those of his colleagues of the Executive Council, are a real benefit to the population at large. It is true that these hurried visits enable them to meet persons and understand the drift of current public questions a shade better. But it may be reasonably asked whether the masses of the population are the worse or the better off for the visits of a Viceroy. It is to be feared that the answer must be given in the negative. And as to the advantage of the interchange of views by some of the members of the Executive Council with local Chambers of Commerce or other bodies and individuals, it is also *nil* as far as the bulk of the population is concerned. He learns such views as are propounded by the so-called "notables" whom the Provincial Government specially selects. It has long been a question whether the persons so selected are the right persons and whether they are really conversant with the grave problems on which their views are elicited. The fact is that the men whom a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor recommends as desirable to interview are in most cases men whom the enlightened general public refuse to call "leaders." Indeed these so-called leaders often have no leading, and no following. If then, the mass of the population is in no way advantaged by these flying visits, what is the resultant good? Unfortunately it is practically next to nothing.

Then as to the tour charges. The Parliamentary Return last published some years ago gave the amount at about 11 lakhs; but it was said that large other charges were generally concealed under other heads. That, were each and every charge of the tour, now smuggled under various heads, booked under a single head, it would be nearer 15 than 11. However, much water has gone under the bridge since the stormy days when all India fired its battery against it in order to demolish that. The bridge stands somewhat repaired. As a matter of fact tour charges have been reduced in order to appease popular indignation. And the latest official accounts of the Finance and Revenue Department record them at the total sum of Rs. 7,71,000 as under, for all the provinces and the Government of India:—

Government of India ...	Rs. 3,83,000
All other provinces	,, 3,88,000
	Rs. 7,71,000

In the item of the expenses of the Government of India are included railway expenses of special trains at 1.84 lakhs, travelling allowances Rs. 67,000 and the rest is miscellaneous.

But apart from the financial and other aspects of the question we have dealt with, there is still much to be said on broad general principles. And on broad general principles the removal of a Viceroy or a Governor and his entourage, and the heads of departments from the living centre of the Empire or province for more than half the year is thoroughly bad. The only sound objection that was ever raised against the change of capital was the one that the transfer from Calcutta to Delhi would tend to give the Government of India a more remote and exclusive character, removed as it would be for the whole year, instead of eight months, from any great centre of public life and public criticism. That was a disadvantage, however, that was counterbalanced by advantages of great importance, and, moreover, it is a disadvantage that will be cured in time so far as Delhi is concerned. But so far as the Provincial governments, and especially the three Presidencies, are concerned, the exodus is greatly overdone. The Government of Bengal spends a mere fraction of the year in Calcutta, and the Government of Bombay is in the capital of the Province for only four months. It is useless to try and convince the business and trading community of the city, the members of the legal and other professions, who have to work in it all the year round, with, perhaps in the case of a fortunate few, a brief holiday in the hills, that there is any grave and urgent necessity for this. Last year Lord Willingdon, with commendable public spirit, recognised, that, in the grave crisis which arose in August, his place was in the capital of the Province and not Mahableshwar or Poona, and the particular reproach that has evoked a resuscitation of the question in Madras, does not apply to the Government of Bombay. The public would be glad to think that the precedent thus set in a time of crisis, is going to be followed in normal times. Such a change would certainly be in the interests of public business, and would tend still further to improve the relations between the Government and the community.

AUSTRIA'S CHANGE OF PREMIERS.

The Dual Monarchy has thought fit "to swop horses in the middle of the stream," and this precarious adventure is a fairly clear index to the conditions which must prevail at Vienna. Count Bertchold affable, distinguished, honourable beyond all impeachment, has had to give place to Baron Burian,—a Hungarian! This is a momentous step, for it amounts to nothing but an attempt to conciliate Hungarian opinion. The late Foreign Minister, came as a refreshing change after the adventurous and reckless von Aerenthal, whose policy did more than anything else to estrange Italian sympathy and rupture the Triple Alliance. His successor, who has now departed from office, was of an entirely different build, entirely lacking the strength of his predecessor, who was always a prominent exponent of pan-Germanic ideals. It was the weakness of von Bertchold which permitted him to be swept off his feet in early July, by the German Ambassador to the Hofburg, and it is certain that had Count von Aerenthal been alive in the days just previous to the war, he would have gagged Herr von Ischirksy and thus prevented the conflagration and the almost certain collapse of the Hapsburg Empire which must follow. The new Minister, Baron von Burian, has had a distinguished career alike as an administrator and as a diplomat. In the latter capacity he won golden opinions at the Courts of Sofia, Bukarest and Belgrade, while in high executive posts in Bosnia, he left behind him the reputation of being a firm but conciliatory statesman. Moreover he served under Count Titza and it is a coincidence that his appointment followed a few days after the latter's return from the Conference at Berlin. Whilst too much importance must not be attached to the retirement of Count Bertchold, a great deal attaches to the appointment of Baron Burian. He is through-and-through, what is known in Austria-Hungary as an Imperial-Royal patriot, which in reality means, that his policy is not so much a matter which centres round the Ballplatz, as one which is inspired at the Hofburg. His appointment is meant to serve three distinct ends. It is primarily the forlorn hope of the Crown, and, secondly, a compliment to Hungary which is once more displaying its old restlessness. Thirdly, it places at the head of the Viennese Foreign Office a diplomat of long experience in the Balkan Peninsular and one thoroughly versed in all the feuds and follies of the peoples of Near Eastern Europe. We may take it for granted that his appointment will have been received in Berlin with mixed feelings, for it is a well-known fact in the chancelleries that the whole political career of Baron Burian, has been devoted to the sole idea of preserving, at any sacrifice, both of national honour and wealth, the House of Hapsburg as the Ruling Dynasty. Hence, his policy will be either to fight out to the bitter end, with the hope of despair, or, in the event of trouble lower down the Danube, to throw up the sponge, conciliate Roumania and make a separate peace. In the last alone can Baron Burian find the smallest chance of realising the ideals which have dominated his whole career.

Notes of the Day.

A Significant Statement.

The meeting of the Finance Ministers of Britain, France and Russia to discuss the financial problems created by the war which resulted in a decision to unite financial as well as military resources in order to pursue the war to final victory, taken with the definite undertaking entered into that none of the three Powers will conclude peace without the assent of the other two, assures beyond any sort of doubt the determination of the three Allies to see the war fought to a decisive conclusion. Reuter's telegram from Paris summarising the decisions arrived at contains the most significant announcement that "it was decided to propose that the Minister's respective Governments should take over equal parts of the advances made to countries which are now fighting with them, or which are disposed to join in shortly, in the campaign for the common cause." This seems to indicate that the Powers of the Triple Entente have received a definite intimation from certain countries, at present neutral, of their intention to join in the war when the grand campaign commences in the Spring.

Commissions for Indians.

Commenting on the article which appeared in our columns on January 10th regarding the inexplicable failure of the authorities to recognise the claim of Indians to commissions in the Army, (the article has been widely quoted in the English press), "India" asks:

What has happened to the proposal made by Lord Minto's government which not only came to the conclusion that Indians should hold commissions in the Army, but actually sent to the India Office a considered scheme for enrolling a regiment officered throughout by Indians? We have the late Lord Minto's own authority for saying that this was done. That scheme is in the pigeon-holes of the India Office. Who put it there? The Editor of the "Asiatic Review" combats the idea that it was shelved on account of Anglo-Indian opposition to it. It is true that Lord Minto contented himself with saying in 1912 that he did not know what had become of it. But the India Office must know; and the Anglo-Indian officials who are in authority there have taken very good care to keep silence.

In the meanwhile it is interesting to learn that the "London Gazette" of January 11 contains the interesting announcement that Sergeant K. K. E. Bonnerjee, of the 6th (Cyclist) Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment, is appointed a second-lieutenant in the same regiment, with seniority to date from January 12.

The Survey Bill Again.

The Bombay Corporation yesterday very sensibly declined to be persuaded by Mr. Hatch into amending the Report of the Committee on the Survey Bill and the Committee's recommendation was carried by an overwhelming majority. It is curious that every official attempt to defend the provisions in the Bill that are objected to, seems to make their danger more clear. Without disrespect to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta or any intention of belittling the great services he has rendered to the public in the matter of this Bill, it would not be going too far to say that the official apologists of the Bill have done more to frighten property owners than its critics. We have Mr. Hatch telling us in one breath that the apprehension that there would be a general inquiry into title-deeds is unfounded, and in the next that in other big cities of the Presidency where surveys have been carried out, people had welcomed and been "delighted" with "these cheap and speedy decisions of disputes about the ownership of land." So the question of ownership, after all, is to be settled under the Bill!

The Case of Ahmedabad.

In spite of this Mr. Hatch was prepared to agree that the Bill should be so amended as to deprive the enquiry officer of the power of compelling the production of deeds and titles. Without deeds and titles how is the question of ownership to be settled, and the claimants "delighted" with a decision? But Sir Pherozeshah had an effective answer to the plea that the fear of the owners in this respect can be got rid of by such an amendment as Mr. Hatch suggested. Supposing one party comes forward voluntarily with his title deed, what is the other party to do? The enquiry officer with one party's title deeds before him would have no alternative but to decide in his favour, and the other party would be compelled, not by a definite provision of the Act but by the force of circumstances, to produce his title deeds, in order that it should not be said later that he let his claim go by default. We are very glad the case of Ahmedabad was quoted by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Mr. Hatch talked about surveys in other cities in the Presidency, but, as Sir Pherozeshah pointed out, he forgot to mention that the very thing that it was feared would happen in Bombay under this Bill, had actually happened in Ahmedabad.

Well-founded Fears.

Yesterday's discussion, in fact, made it clearer than ever that the fears aroused by the provision in the Bill for an enquiry as to ownership are well-founded. It is obvious that such an enquiry, with or without the power to compel the production of documents, would result in some cases in forcing them from the owners. And an owner,—who may have been enjoying possession for generations,—who produced a questionable title-deed, or had none would be "pounced upon" by Government and his land annexed. The Bill is for a simple survey and not to determine ownership. It should be quite sufficient, where a dispute exists, for the fact to be specified on the map. If the survey were for land revenue purposes the case would be different, though even then it would be a great hardship on an owner that his claim to his land should be the subject of an enquiry by a petty official. It has been shown conclusively by the defenders of the Bill that, for some reason which may be known to the authors, but which remains undisclosed, the intention is to provide the Executive with the power to enquire into and decide questions of ownership. And if the Bill is to be made acceptable and to be a fair and simple Survey Bill it must be stripped of these objectionable provisions.

An Amazing Report.

The Report of the Committee on Administration in Bengal is a portentous and presumptuous document which we shall have to discuss at length on a future occasion. It is necessary, however, in view of the fact that this precedent of appointing committees of officials to solve administrative problems may be followed in other provinces with similar results, to lose no time in protesting against a trio of permanent officials being allowed to run amok among the people of a province in such a political tirade as this precious Committee has produced. Administrative problems, pure and simple, may be regarded as the legitimate subject of advice and enquiry on the part of officials, but the sooner they are made to realise that politics is not their proper sphere, the better it will be for the quiet and content of the country. The Report of this Bengal Committee is so offensive in its wholesale onslaught on the Hindu community of the province that we are amazed that Lord Carmichael's Government should have allowed its publication at this particular juncture, and the best thing they can do is to withdraw it as quickly as possible.

The Committee's Discoveries.

When the appointment of the Administration Committee was announced the public of Bengal entertained the hope that some of the problems as to the estrangement between the authorities in the district and the people, decentralisation of authority, people's councils, etc., would be solved. But if any such hopes were entertained they have been at once dissipated by the Report. The Committee, instead of finding a solution, have gone out of their way to attack institutions and sections of a particular community. They have made many discoveries during the course of their perigrinations in the districts, which would do credit even to a most seasoned C. I. D. official. They have aspersed the religious heads of the Hindus by saying that they are the fountain-heads of "nationalism," hence of the anarchist movement! They want to strengthen the hands of the District Officer, as if he has not enough strength already, and concentrate more authority in his person. The subject of education was not referred to them at all, but they have gone out of their way to give gratuitous advice to the Government, and suggest that preoccupation with politics is the reason for failure in the practical business of life. They then observe that, as English education spreads, discontent will increase, with "phenomenal rapidity," therefore, the need for an "alternative to the course for the Matriculation" is urgent. "Lessons in discipline, self-restraint and sense of proportion are also needed," observe the Committee. It is regrettable that persons with such high ideals for others, have forgotten them when penning these loose and reckless observations.

The Solution.

Perhaps the Committee if it were given to them to decide, would at once abolish all the schools where English education is imparted, as "discontent will increase" thereby. When the personnel of the Committee consisting of three members of the I. C. S. was announced, the public were wrong perhaps to expect any liberal views on administrative problems, as that is a province sacred to the bureaucracy and the profranation of entertaining the educated Indians' view must be prevented at all costs. The battle of English education was fought by Macaulay long ago, and it is fortunate that the present Committee had no voice in it. Lord Carmichael has already pronounced that "English education must spread; we cannot go back." It is to be greatly regretted that the men composing the Committee, instead of making practical suggestions of a useful character, have trespassed beyond their legitimate sphere and assumed the role of teachers of doctrines as pernicious and reactionary as any that have yet graced the extremist Anglo-Indian papers.

MADRAS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL LABORATORY INSTALLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

A well-equipped electro-technical Laboratory for technological work has just been installed at the College of Engineering, Madras. His Excellency the Governor this morning informally opened the laboratory. His Excellency went over the new building inspecting the plant, etc., and then set the dynamos working amidst applause.

A few of the other departments of the College including the workshops were also visited by his Excellency who warmly complimented Mr. James the Principal, on the efficiancy of the College.

With this up-to-date equipment the Madras College of Engineering now provide courses of instructions up to the highest standard demanded for engineering work in India.

LANDSLIP ON KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 8.

Owing to heavy rain last night a landslip occurred on the Kalka-Simla Railway between Kanoth and Kandaghat Stations necessitating the transhipment of No. 3 up Punjab Mail. This morning the mail, which was due at Simla at seven, arrived four hours late. The line since has been cleared.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SUEZ CANAL FIGHTING.

SEVERE TURKISH LOSSES

GERMANS PERTURBED.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE REGARDING FOODSTUFFS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN CARPATHIANS.

Two non-commissioned officers of the 75th Turkish Regiment, who are prisoners, relate that in the journey from Beressaba across the desert to the Canal, many boats on cars were dragged by oxen and buffaloes. Their regiments were ordered to attack Tusan, and on the Canal bank met a hot and well-aimed fire, suffering immense losses.

The general situation in Cairo is highly satisfactory, the streets presenting little appearance of the nearness of the fighting, and the gaiety is undimmed.

On the eastern front, fighting continues on the whole line in the Carpathians, the enemy's resistance being broken in three fortified positions near Mesolaboroz, the enemy were pursued and many prisoners captured.

With the Allies very little is reported, Artillery combats occurring on the greater part of the front. An attack was repelled north of Beau Sejour.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ROME.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The prayers for peace prescribed by the Pope were offered in the churches in Paris, the preachers including Cardinal Ametti, who emphasised that peace meant victory for France and the Allies. There were very large congregations. Sixty thousand were present at St. Peter's, Rome. The Pope attended. Twenty-two cardinals intoned prayers for peace, which were echoed by the multitude. Many beat their breasts in ecstasy.

Most impressive services were held in Westminster Cathedral, where Cardinal Bourne officiated. The Pope's special prayer for peace was offered. Cardinal Bourne said, that Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter was of immense value to all desiring a lasting honourable peace. His Eminence dwelt on the country's enormous debt to these who took up arms voluntarily and manfully for the triumph of right and justice. They would inspire others by their noble example. Those bowed in sorrow would realise their great glory in this world and the next. Men were dying magnificently in such a cause.

AMERICAN OVERSEAS REGIMENT.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.

A number of American veterans residing in Canada are forming an overseas regiment to assist Allies.

THE CANAL FIGHT.

TURKS SUFFER IMMENSE LOSSES.

TWO COMMANDERS WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

CAIRO, Feb. 7.

Two non-commissioned officers of the Seventy-Fifth Turkish Regiment relate that in the journey from Biressaba across the desert to the Canal many boats on cars were dragged by oxen and buffaloes. Our regiment was ordered to attack Tussan. At the Canal bank we met a hot and well-aimed fire, and suffered immense losses. Then we were surrounded and captured. Commander Arif Bey was wounded and carried off, and the next commander was wounded and captured.

A First-Lieutenant of the Seventy-Fifth said:—We came into action at dawn. The first line was checked and the second advanced to their support. The rifle fire was exceedingly fierce, as we approached the Canal. We managed to launch a boat with a half company, but the boat was riddled with bullets and sank. A Lieutenant and another, the only survivors, surrendered to the Indians.

CONDITIONS IN CAIRO.

GENERAL SITUATION HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE

CAIRO, Feb. 7.

The general situation here is highly satisfactory. The streets present little appearance of the nearness of the fighting, and gaiety is undimmed. Vast crowds of natives patiently wait for hours at the railway stations to see prisoners and wounded arrive, but they display no feeling. Many native dignitaries who were formerly pro-German are now wholly Anglophil and lose no opportunity of displaying their sentiments.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

OVER 15,000 MEN.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.

The Kaiser has gone to the eastern front. The two latest lists of German navy losses bring up the total to the high figure of 15,000 excluding the men lost on the Blucher. It appears that eight destroyers and two submarines have been written off the official list. The loss of these was previously unknown here, while the loss of the Friedrich Karl by a mine in the Baltic in November is now first reported.

DISORDERS IN PRAGUE.

DYNAMITE ATTEMPTS AGAINST POLITICAL LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

VENICE, Feb. 8.

New disorders have occurred at Prague. The arrest of Czech students and journalists enraged the populace, and there have been five dynamite attempts against political leaders.

HODEIDAH INCIDENT CLOSED.

BRITISH CONSUL RELEASED.

ROME, Feb. 7.

The Hodeidah incident is closed, the Turks giving up the British Consul to the Italian authorities. The Turks saluted the Italian flag and the British Consul embarked on a British auxiliary cruiser.

DEATH OF MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.

The death is announced from pneumonia of the Marquess of Londonderry.

Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, sixth Marquess of Londonderry, G.C.V.O., born in 1852. Since the age of 26 when he entered the House of Commons was Conservative Member for County Down. He had taken a leading part in politics. He succeeded his father the fifth Marquess in 1884, and two years later when Lord Salisbury formed his second Ministry, Lord Londonderry became Viceroy of Ireland. He resigned, however, in 1889. He was not in the Government of 1895-1900, but in the latter year he became Postmaster-General, while from 1902 to 1905 under Mr. Balfour's Premiership, he was President of the Board of Education and Lord President of the Council. By Lord Londonderry's death the Ulster Orange Party lose one of their most active and forcible leaders, he having taken a vigorous part in the movement for an armed resistance to Home Rule.

The Londonderrys are among the largest landowners, not only in Ireland, but in England, and own extensive coal mines in the north country, which the deceased Peer managed with great business acumen. He is succeeded by his son, Viscount Castlereagh who is M. P. for Maidstone, who is at present fighting at the front.

GERMANS PERTURBED,

FOOD AS CONTRABAND.

BRITAIN'S POSSIBLE ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Germans are much perturbed at the possibility of Great Britain's declaring contraband all food consigned to Germany in consequence of the German Government's assumption of the control of grain supplies, and a statement issued in Berlin seeks to show that the Government supervision is limited to home supplies, and assures neutrals that grain sent to Germany is in no way intended for the use of the Army.

The statement adds:—Government is prepared to entrust American organisations with the management of food supplies from America during the war.

"A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

President Wilson and the Cabinet discussed Germany's declaration. It is expected that America will ask Germany what protection American ships passing through the war zone may expect.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S EXPLANATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The German Embassy here has issued a statement, which, while making wild accusations of privateering against Great Britain, maintains that there is nothing new in the German attitude, and the statement simply repeats the intention to do what all belligerents have done during the war.

American officials are adopting a waiting attitude, but it is hinted that the American Government will strongly protest against the destruction of neutral ships.

GERMANS REPULSED IN AFRICA.

PRETORIA, Feb. 7.

The Germans attacked Kakamas. They were repulsed losing nine killed and 22 wounded. The Union Forces lost one killed and two wounded.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BASRA

EFFICIENCY OF THE DEFENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The following telegram has been received here:—

Basra, 7th.—On Friday the 5th, H. E. the Viceroy landed here and was received by General Barrett and staff and rode to Shaira, ten miles across the open desert, where he inspected the defences and the Sheikh Ziobeir was presented to his Excellency.

On return the Viceroy was "at home" to the city notables and Indian officers. After dinner at night he made a presentation of plate to Messrs. Lylle and Timewell, Basra residents, in recognition of their assistance.

On Saturday, the Viceroy proceeded up the river to Qurna, where he rode round the defences being much impressed by their efficiency. The Turkish encampment was visible by trees surrounding it, a few miles away.

On Sunday the Viceroy proceeded by a launch two miles up the Tigris to H. M. S. Espiegle and to fort Snipe over the farthest outpost, returning to the main position at Qurna. After inspecting it his Excellency attended the parade service on a point at the juncture of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

WOUNDED.

Captain L. Chenevix-Trench, Engineers.
Lieut. H. C. Cowie, Engineers.
Captain G. M. Lee, Royal Fusiliers.

KILLED.

Lieut. Carter-Wood, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. Wedderburn, Cameronians.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

Following are officers' names in 66th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

Invalided to England:—5th Rifles, Major E. L. Swift, sick in hospital; 5th Rajputs, Capt. P. B. C. Rozier; 125th Rifles. Lieut. L. W. Hughes. 3rd Gurkhas, Lieut. J. C. Hutchison.

BENGALI ORDINATION SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

An ordination in Bengali will be held by the Metropolitan at the Cathedral in Calcutta on March 7th. There are nine candidates and all of them are Indians. The arrangement is interesting as this is the first time an ordination has been held in Bengali at the Cathedral on a Sunday. There will be a series of meetings in Calcutta of the episcopal synod from March 13th to 24th. It is anticipated that every Bishop in India will be present.

THE LA BASSEE ATTACK.

FINE WORK BY BRITISH ARTILLERY.

ENEMY LOSE HEAVILY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

"Eye-witness" at Headquarters describes the German attack on La Bassee on Monday. He says the Germans early in the morning began attacking a trench close to the canal. Here we were unsuccessful, and two counter-attacks failed to dislodge them.

When daylight arrived, however, our artillery, by very accurate fire, made the trench untenable. Then the British rushed forward, went beyond the trench and seized a post on the embankment of the canal. Meanwhile our supports advanced with the bayonet, and passed through our firing line and stormed the second enemy post.

This enabled the German trenches southward to be outflanked. The British fought their way along, throwing grenades and capturing a considerable length. Thus we established ourselves in an advantageous position on the bank of the canal.

Our losses were not severe but the enemy lost severely, especially from artillery fire. The operation was a distinct success, and resulted in a useful gain of ground.

On the same morning the Germans made three attacks on the French positions to the southwar. The third just reached the French trenches but all the Germans were wiped out. The enemy's activity was due to our enfilading their positions.

The feature of the fighting on the whole front was the success of British artillery.

BOMBARDMENT NORTH OF SOISSONS

PARIS, Feb. 12.

The evening communiqué said:—"The enemy on Saturday night delivered several small attacks in the region of Nieuport. All were repulsed. No report has been received regarding to-day's operations except the bombardment of the northern quarter of Soissons."

LATE MAJOR ATAL, I. M. S.

HOW HE WAS KILLED IN ACTION.

From various letters of condolence received from the front by Mrs. Atal and the letters sent by Major Atal a few days before the fateful day on which he was killed, the following account has been furnished to us for publication, says the "Tribune," to show how bravely he did his duty while shots and shells were falling thick around and how heroically he laid down his life while engaged in the performance of his duty to his wounded comrades-in-arms in the thick of the fight:—"On October 31st Captain Maclean who is now in Hospital in London, was badly hit. Major Atal dressed his wounds. Captain Maclean's wounds were too serious to permit his removal at once and the regiment was obliged to retire temporarily, Major Atal, however, would not leave Captain Maclean and in consequence they were both taken prisoners by the Germans, but the regiment (129th Baluchis) immediately came to their relief, killed 10 of the enemy, captured 13 and rescued them both. He was always in the forefront of the battle ministering to the convenience of wounded soldiers and dressing their wounds under heavy fire and was afraid of nothing. In the end Captain Kanwar Indarjit Singh and Major Atal were apparently thrown a good deal together, for only two days before the fateful day of the 23rd November, Kanwar Indarjit Singh writes to his father:—"The last afternoon we had in the trenches was a terrible one. We had a most anxious time. Major Atal was superb. He went right into the midst of shells and brought away the wounded. I helped but he set the example and I merely followed." Major Atal had occupied a small house which he had made into a hospital in a village near the trenches. The village was vigorously shelled for days. On the afternoon of the 23rd November at about 2-30 p.m. a large shell dropped right into the hospital killing Major Atal, Captain Singh and four men. Colonel W. M. Southey, the Commandant of 129th Baluchis, while highly praising Major Atal's undaunted demeanour in the battlefield writes to inform that he, even before Major Atal's death, had recommended him twice for his excellent work and bravery and that an officer, Commandant of Sappers and Miners had also reported him as behaving most bravely in the field." Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were graciously pleased to send a message of sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Atal on her sad bereavement.

The total income of the 104 municipalities in the Punjab during 1913-14 was Rs. 76¼ lakhs and with the opening balance of Rs. 25¼ lakhs formed a total 101 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 64¾ lakhs and the closing balance Rs. 37¼ lakhs. It is not clear why such a large amount is left unexpanded, especially when large municipalities have "no funds" for some of their urgent schemes of sanitation. Of the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 721 lakhs was the cost of general administration, Rs. 3.52 lakhs of public safety as fire, lighting and police charges, Rs. 38.02 lakhs public health charges, Rs. 6.57 lakhs educational charges and the rest miscellaneous expenditure.

WITH THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

FIGHTING IN THE CARPATHIANS.

ENEMY'S RESISTANCE BROKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 8.

A communiqué stated that:—"On the left bank of the Vistula and on the Bzura the cannonade continues but the enemy has not taken the offensive.

We attacked near the village of Kamiouy and made some progress against a stubborn resistance.

Fighting continues on the whole front in the Capathians. We broke the enemy's resistance in three fortified positions near Mesolaboroz and pursued the enemy for several versts, capturing many prisoners and guns.

Attacks of the enemy, who crossed the Tusholka and Beskid passes on the 5th inst., were repulsed with heavy loss, the enemy retreating in disorder.

Our troops have gradually fallen back in Bukowina, holding the offensive of the strong enemy forces in hilly positions, Nevertheless fighting in the southern Carpathians and Bukowina is proceeding in our favour.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN THE CARPATHIANS.

IMPORTANT AUSTRIAN OILSTORE DESTROYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

"Commerce" quotes private advices from Berlin that the Russian troops after forcing the Uzok Pass in the Carpathians have advanced into Rich, an important Austrian oilfield. All naptha works owned by the British French, Belgian or neutral interests have been left untouched, but the Austrian plants have been destroyed, 200 large oil tanks being opened and emptied.

DASH TO CALAIS.

SCHEME ABANDONED BY GERMANS.

ARTILLERY WAR ON THE LYS.

(Later than the Mail)

A despatch from an Eye-Witness with the British Expeditionary Force dated January 16, says that on Tuesday, January 12, the observation post west of Cuinchy, which was captured on January 10, was evacuated owing to its being made untenable by the enemy's artillery and mortars. We are able to deny, however, its possession by Germans, who are entrenched behind heaps of sleepers, ballast and other railway material.

In this area our guns have done much execution. There was a decided increase in hostile artillery fire on this day at different points of our line.

On Wednesday rain fell again. Our guns were successful in demolishing the important bridge of Frelinghien, below Armentieres.

On Thursday the enemy showed more activity in the neighbourhood of the railway triangle, and the shelling along the whole of our right and right centre was more severe. Our guns succeeded in causing further damage to Frelinghien, destroying the brewery and neighbouring houses.

The news published in some English papers that we captured a German position near La Bassée is incorrect. No attack was attempted, and all action was confined to that specified above.

On Friday the increase of hostile artillery fire all along our front was maintained. During these four days less rain fell and the floods subsided slightly.

ADVANCE OUT OF QUESTION.

There seems a difference in the state of feeling in the German rank and file from that which existed some weeks ago. Some prisoners now realise that a victorious advance is out of the question and their duty is merely to hold their ground. Though the idea that Germany is going to gain an advantage commensurate with her sacrifices appears to a great extent to have disappeared, there are few who contemplate the possibility of defeat or invasion.

As regards physical well-being, it is doubtful if the Germans are so favourably situated as our own men. They are not so warmly clad; and though it appears they have a sufficiency of food, hot meals are not always forthcoming. Their medical arrangements are inferior to ours, and to judge by the medical panniers captured their appliances are antiquated.

Many civilian physicians without surgical knowledge are employed, as the work has become beyond the powers of the establishment of the army surgeons. Two such doctors were recently allowed to operate on their own wounded in one of our hospitals. Since they were without the necessary instruments, these were lent, but the doctors showed surprising ignorance of their use and ruined them. After this they were not permitted to operate.

These points of inefficiency are more than set off by the general efficiency of the fighting machine and the excellence of the staff work, the high discipline, and the thoroughness. Nearly every military requirement has been thought out and provided for. This care of the living soldier so long as he can fight is combined with callousness of losses when sacrifice is thought necessary, pointing to formidable powers of resistance.

"Eye-Witness" concludes with a reference to aerial reconnaissance, which, he says, has greatly eliminated the element of surprise, and especially in the form of warfare in which both sides are at present engaged. The former function of cavalry has been usurped by the Flying Corps.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

BRITAIN'S SEAPOWER.

GERMANS FEEL THE PRESSURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State dated 6th February:—The German Admiralty's threat to destroy every hostile merchant ships in waters round Great Britain, even if not always possible to save crew and passengers, and further warning the neutrals that they also will incur danger and may be attacked is being advertised in Germany on a grand scale.

Press representatives even were summoned to the Reichstag and informed officially that that Germany was able to make the blockade effective and means would be employed with the utmost vigour.

The tendency in Great Britain is to view the threat composedly. It is observed that since the war began the enemy has been trying to torpedo transports but unsuccessfully and if they now turn from legitimate warfare to threats of piracy it is merely because in legitimate warfare they have had no success.

The inference is that the Germans are suffering more from the pressure of our seapower than hitherto realised and it is probable that the German Government greatly overestimated the amount of food stuffs in the country.

The German official warning that crew and passengers even of neutral vessels may be sent to death without warning by submarines has caused anger in America, the "New York Tribune" characterising it as a vicious invitation to an international embroilment. A Danish paper calls it a brutal violation of free neutral commerce.

On the western front again nothing of importance is reported.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

Reports in Central Poland that the battle continues with extreme stubbornness, the special feature being the extraordinary density of the German columns and the massing of a hundred batteries, but the Russians nevertheless succeeded in holding the attack and compelling Germans to the defensive.

Reuter reports from Petrograd that German prisoners say the slaughter among the dense ranks on the restricted battlefields is appalling. The Russian counter-attack is said to be one of the most brilliant charges in their military history and at one point the Russians succeeded in crossing the Bzura and occupying the German position on the other side. From the constancy and fearlessness of General Hindenberg's attacks it is believed at Petrograd that the Germans are making another attack at any cost to reach Warsaw.

The battle in the Carpathians still being undecided, the Russians retiring at some points and advancing at others, but in the main still holding the Hustro-Hungarian force now strongly reinforced by Germans.

No further attacks on the Suez Canal are reported. Recent attacks are regarded as preliminaries, only the, real assault is still to be delivered.

The Army estimates issued yesterday give the number of men on the Home and Colonial establishments exclusive of Indians, as 3,000,000.

A semi-official article in the Russian press says Great Britain has surpassed all expectations having almost immediately undertaken the arming of millions of men. The article concludes that the Germans understand the state of things better than the Russians and have true ideas of the importance of the British preparations.

CALCUTTA BARRISTER STRUCK OFF THE ROLL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

A full-bench of the High Court presided over by the Chief Justice and four other Judges disposed of a rule issued on behalf of Mr. Khelafat Hossein, Bar-at-Law, an advocate of the Court, to show cause why his name should not be taken off the roll of advocates.

Mr. Mossein was convicted of the offence of cheating by Sessions Judge of Gya and sentenced to two years the rigorous imprisonment.

On appeal the High Court affirmed the conviction and reduced the sentence to nine months. The Chief Justice in delivering judgment observed that the conviction stamped Hossein as a man unfit to be an advocate of the Court and directed that he be removed and his name be taken off the roll of of advocates of the Court.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE SURVEY BILL.

COMMITIEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

The Corporation was chiefly engaged discussing the Committee's Report on the Survey Bill, when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's proposition was passed. Mr. Hatch's amendment being lost by a large majority when put to the vote. Some time was occupied over Mr. H. P. Mody's amendment that the grant for road repairs and maintainance be increased, which, however, was withdrawn after the question had been argued, and the expenditure as originally proposed was voted.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

Consideration was resumed of Mr. Baptista's proposition to move Government to so amend the Municipal Act as to entitle persons paying a rent of not less than Rs. 30 per month, to be voters at the ratepayers' election, together with Mr. Navalkar's amendment to refer the matter to the Election Committee.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that if the public were given an opportunity of expressing their opinion on this subject, which affected their interests very vitally, it would be of considerable assistance to the Committee in their deliberations. The proposition was not so innocent as it looked, for it would not only include in the roll a few thousand more voters, but it would affect the very composition of the Corporation and also of the different constituencies. He wished to give an opportunity to the public not because they would be eager to readily seize it but because that expression of opinion would be of great assistance to the Committee in their deliberations. He thought that the time had now come for the Corporation to take up this question very seriously, and though he had not the slightest hope of the matter being decided in the near future, but he was of opinion that if they settled the question within three years, the trouble would not be said to have been wasted. He, therefore, supported the amendment, though he heartily sympathised with the principle involved in Mr. Baptista's proposition.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said that so long as the houses were let on what he called the severality system, it was impossible to make the occupiers liable for paying taxes and, therefore, it was impossible to give them a franchise. It was, therefore, impossible to amend the Act, and furthermore he thought it inadvisable. In Calcutta, he said, the occupiers paid taxation direct to the Municipality, and it was for that reason that they got the franchise. The same was the case in Madras, and until they empowered their municipality to collect the taxes directly, the occupiers should not be allowed to have the franchise.

THE SURVEY BILL.

At this stage, this debate was postponed to Thursday and the Corporation proceeded with the deliberation of the Committee's report on the Survey Bill, priority having been obtained by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

Sir Pherozeshah moved that the report be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to address Government accordingly. In doing so, he said the committee had stated their reasons fully as to why the Bill should be confined to the suvey and to nothing else, and why there should be no inquiry into the title in any manner. The report was signed by fifteen members including Mr. Jamshedji Wadia, on whose name he laid great stress, and if necessary he would state his reasons in reply.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition

Mr. G. W. Hatch said that the Committee's Report was based upon a misapprehension about the scope of the Bill and on suspicions about the intentions of Government. The misapprehension was in the suggestion that it was the intention of Government to make a general inquiry into the title deeds. That idea, he had thought, was exploded in the meeting of the Legislative Council when the Bill was first introduced, and in the Select Committee it was entirely abandoned and every effort was made to wipe off the words "possession," "ownership," etc., as far as possible. Behind this misapprehension they found a suspicion that Government might have something to make out of the survey, and that in some way and attempt was made to get additional revenue. That was the fear that was sought to be instilled in the minds of owners against this very innocent measure. Now he was Collector of Bombay when these proposals were framed, and he trusted the Corporation would accept his word when he said that there was no hope or expectation on his part of an increase in revenue when he framed these proposals. Even in his report there was no reference to an increase in revenue. The incident of *sanadi* lands was different. The fact was that before he was Collector in Bombay, the Collector's record was kept in a very careless manner, and when Mr. J. D. Framji spoke about the *sanadi* lands in the course of the hearing of a reference in the High Court, the whole of the record was examined and they found 600 documents in which special terms were given to the people, whose lands were till then treated as pension and tax lands. Government took that opportunity and he believed there was no possible chance of any case being left out, unless some misguided person propounded a document of which Government had no copy. What they proposed to do by this survey was to scientifically and accurately do what for the last forty years they had been doing in a haphazard fashion, namely, the marking of boundaries of Sub-divisions of lands, When he had asked for opinions from his department whether they wanted a topographical map or a cadastral map, he received a unanimous report that it should be a cadastral map, in which every property should be separately demarcated. All that they proposed to do in disputed cases,—and he said from his experience they would be about one per cent, but for argument's sake he would assume them to be five per cent,—was to hold a summary inquiry locally. They had carried out a similar survey in other big cities of the Presidency, in cities where land was freehold as in Bombay, and their experience was that wherever there was a bonafide dispute about the ownership of land, the parties had welcomed these cheap and speedy decisions. As a matter of fact they had been delighted to have them. He was convinced that the result of their survey would be a great and practical convenience to all the public bodies in Bombay. If there was any doubt about it, they could ask their executive, who was in the best position head, to say whether that was so or not. He had occasion to see their assessment department's books and the least he could say about them was that they were in a hopeless muddle. He had seen a single property designated by three or four ward numbers. A representation of this kind, in his opinion, would knock out the bottom of the Bill, and he objected to it, but he was prepared to meet them half-way by moving an amendment that the Report be recorded and that Government he informed that the Corporation agreed that a fresh survey was necessary, that they were prepared to pay one-sixth of the cost, and that the Bill relating to it should be so amended as to deprive the officer of the power of compelling the production of deeds and titles and that in the section imposing liability, the penalty of imprisonment be omitted.

Mr. J. D. Framji seconded the amendment. He said from his experience that the Bill as it was now drafted would not give rise to any vexatious or harrassing or expensive proceedings. He thought that the penalty clause ought to be retained. They might do away with the penalty of imprisonment, but a provision to impose fines must remain as Collectors had no right to award costs.

Sir Pherozeshah, in his reply, said he had carefully listened to all that was said by Mr. Hatch, who was a fair-minded person as a rule; only somehow or other Government officers could not help taking Government views in the matter. The ostensible object of the Bill was a survey, that was to say, making the boundaries, and not to determine the rights of parties. There was no reason why their names should be attached to any of these boundaries and the Bill therefore differed from what Mr. Hatch said has happened in the Collector's office. That was all about land paying revenue to Government. Here it was sought to include land which had nothing to do with Government. Mr. Framji's experience was of land acquisition cases. That was a very different thing from a survey. In land acquisition cases, they had to produce title-deeds. Here they were super-imposing a survey on the people, because they said, it was in the benefit of the public.

Mr. Cawasji said that now there was no question about the production of titles.

Sir Pherozeshah pointed out that the proposed inquiry would lead to it in an indirect manner. For if there was a dispute between two persons, one might decline to produce his deed. The other might and the Collector would mark the boundary in favour of the party who produced the deed. Thus they would compel the other person to produce his deed at the risk of his boundary being marked in a different way. If the document were produced, and even Mr. Hatch had said that if an unwary person produced a document which contained something to the benefit of Government, Government would pounce upon it. He was told that in Mahim in many cases people had not even the title-deeds. If this inquiry was held and people did not establish their title, then according to Mr. Simcox, the land would belong to Government. Mr. Hatch had referred to the surveys in other cities, where it was carried out under that stringent code of land revenue, but he had not mentioned that in Ahmedabad people were frightened out of their lives. These people had enjoyed the right of ownership for years, but at the time of survey when they could not establish their title, they were told that they were entitled only to compensation for their properties and that the land was Government's. He thought that all that Government should do was to add a proviso as had existed in the "Land Transfer Act" in England, the effect of which would be to specify on the map the existence of a dispute. The worst thing in the proposed inquiry was that after putting the party to considerable trouble and some expense, nothing was decided. He submitted that the legitimate functions of the survey could be carried out without holding an inquiry such as the one proposed.

With regard to the point raised by Mr. Hatch about the Municipality, he said that they must have their own books. About the muddle, he would say, that the whole area was first entered in the books and as that area began to be sub-divided it was being carefully marked. So far as the Municipality was concerned, they must have their assessment books; even the maps would not serve their purpose in the future, for, if the changes occurred, they must be marked in the books. It, therefore, seemed to him that the Corporation would do well in accepting this Report, which was drafted on practical and reasonable lines and which tried to see that no unnecessary or vexatious burden was thrown on the people, while the survey was being carried out.

Mr. Hatch's amendment was then put to the vote and lost by a very large majority. Sir Pherozeshah's proposition was then passed.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the expenditure side of the Budget. They accepted, without discussion, Mr. Baptista's amendment to increase the expenditure on miscellaneous drainage works by Rs. 20,000, on streets and buildings by Rs. 37,000 of which Rs. 14,000 were to be allotted for improving the lighting of the northern part of the city and Rs. 23,000 for paving footpaths.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved as an amendment, that the grant for road repairs and maintenance be increased from Rs. 6,50,000 to Rs. 7,00,000. In doing so he said that their roads could not be in a more unsatisfactory condition and therefore the demand that he was making was a very modest one. The amount he said could be utilised in improving the surface of their roads and in laying the dust.

Mr. Hussain A. Lalji, in seconding the amendment, said that like Mr. Mody, he had also drawn attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the roads, especially in Mandvi Ward, and even the executive officers agreed with him. He thought the amount would be well spent in his ward.

Dr. D. B. Master said that he was in entire sympathy with Mr. Mody's proposal, but he thought, that the amount was too small to make a solid improvement. He believed that if this sum were sanctioned, it would be frittered away.

Mr. J. B. Petit was of the same opinion.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that Mr. Mody had not specifically pointed out how this sum should be utilised. He had not stated how they should lay the dust. They could not do more than they were doing so far as repairs were concerned, because, the repairs could not be carried out by employing an enormous number of people. They could not provide a sum without fixed ideas as to what it would be utilised for. If in the middle of the year or further on, the Commissioner found that more money was required, he could come before them and the Corporation would then sanction an additional grant as they had invariably done in the past. Otherwise if this sum could not be spent, they had a transfer system, and it would be carried on to other heads. There was no guarantee that the Rs. 50,000 would not be carried away to other heads.

PARADISAICAL ROADS IMPOSSIBLE.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that he was not a condemner of their roads. It was impossible to keep in a paradisaical condition their roads even if they spent Rs. 15 lakhs on them, considering how their roads were situated and constructed. It was very easy to complain about them, but he was sure that if Mr. Mody was placed in Mr. Cadell's chair, he would do exactly the same thing Mr. Cadell had been doing. With regard to dust nuisance he would say that every time the north-eastern wind blew or an eastern blast came, even if they watered their roads half a dozen times, the dust would come in. This was not a practical proposal. As Dr. Master had said, if they passed this amendment, the Rs. 50,000 would be frittered away. If not, the sum would be transferred and they would get nothing out of it. They must be reasonable, sweetly reasonable and patient.

Mr. Joseph Baptista thought that they ought to wait until the Executive Engineer had carried out his plan of improving the roads.

Sir Dinshah M. Petit suggested that to minimise the dust nuisance they should water their roads a short time before the hours the traffic became intense in streets by water-spraying motor vehicles.

The Commissioner agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that it was no use providing for more when they could not spend that more. It was very dangerous to say "spend more" for in that case the money might be recklessly spent. This work was an extremely difficult work and the department which did it was one of those which had the opportunity of petty peculations.

With regard to dust nuisance, he would say that it was considerably alleviated and it was not so bad as it was years ago when traders had to shut up their shops. It was extremely difficult to deal with it in a place like Bombay. The suggestion of Sir Dinshah Petit was well-worth considering, but he was afraid that this was a large undertaking, and pointed out that very often what was good in theory did not turn out very well in actual practice.

Mr. Mody, at this stage, withdrew his amendment and the expenditure as originally proposed was voted.

The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday.

THE SURVEY BILL.

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6155, dated the 14th December 1914, to report on the proposed Cadastral Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay have submitted the following further report after careful consideration of the amended draft of the Bombay City Survey and Land Revenue Bills.

It was pointed out in the first report of the Committee that clause 19 of the original Bill would admit of rules being framed by Government enabling the officer deputed to prepare the proposed Register of Possession, to institute an inquiry into titles in Bombay and to call for documents in support of claims of possession and that such an inquiry was likely to cause annoyance and expense to property-holders and to lead to unnecessary interference with private holdings. The Committee are glad to find that that clause has been altogether deleted from the amended draft.

In the previous report the Committee had also deprecated the inquiry proposed to be held for the purpose of determining boundaries in disputed cases, and they had recommended that the Corporation should express their opinion that all the necessary purposes of the survey would be secured if boundaries were entered as they existed at the time of the survey with the names of disputants, if any. The amended draft Bill does not meet the Committe's objections in that respect. They therefore beg to recommend the Corporation to emphasize the objections urged in the first report concerning such an enquiry and to inform Government that the Corporation object to any enquiry being held under Section 5 and Sections 7 to 12, as they consider that no useful purpose can be secured by an enquiry of the sort so far as the *bona fide* purposes of the survey are concerned, while on the other hand it would expose the property-holders to needless annoyance and expense and to all the hardships involved in the production of title deeds and evidence of possession, as indicated in the first report of the Committee. Government may also be moved to so far amend or delete the Sections of the amended draft Bill as to obviate those objections. The Committee further recommend that in view of the reasons urged against the institution of the proposal inquiry concerning disputes, the Corporation should also ask for the deletion of the whole of Section 21 of the Bill prescribing penalty for failure to comply with the requisitions for attendance contained in the notices served under Sections 5 and 8 of the Bill.

The following minutes have been appended to the report:—

MR. R. S. NAVALKAR.

A Record of Rights or a Register of Possession is ordinarily supposed to contain information as to (*a*) the names of holders, (*b*) the nature and extent of their respective interests with any conditions or liabilities attached thereto and (c) the rent or revenue payable by such holders (*vide* Section 135 B of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code as amended by Act IV of 1913). The words to which exception was taken in paragraph 1 of the first report of the Committee as suggesting the preparation of a Register of Possession in clause 19 of the original Bill reappear in the amended draft Bill under clause 10A and clause 21A (2) (*f*) as recast.

To have some idea as to the general nature of holdings in Bombay and the Indian sentiment in connection therewith I cannot do better than quote paragraph 167 from the report on the landed tenures in Bombay made by Mr. F. Warden, the Chief Secreatry to Government, (August 1814):—

"167. The native governments of the country are fully sensible of the advantage of giving the cultivator some property in his possession, and accordingly we find the right of possession considered as strong as though confirmed by the most formal grants or sunnuds. Indeed, the country-people seem to conceive the possession of a sunnud either to imply that a doubt has existed, or at least that the property is recently acquired, and therefore even possessors of such instruments are unwilling to show them. They conceive that they possess a "primitive right" superior to any derived from the most formal grant. These are natural impressions, and they have been long cherished in Bombay. Such, in fact, seems also to have been the policy of the Government in establishing settlers on the island: they have allowed a confidence to be created in the minds of the natives of the permanency of their lands. They were told that if you want ground to build upon, apply to the Clerk of the Works and he will measure out what you want. This grant they have been accustomed to consider as conferring a right in perpetuity. They have seen ground thus granted repurchsed by the Government; they have successfully resisted its resumption, and the Government have refrained to assert their right when they had the fairest opportunity to do so."

MR. N. V. MANDLIK,

I approve of the report in general. But I fail to see how a survey is possible without some sort of inquiry. Of course no one should be legally enforced to prove his title, &c., but surely some sort of notice is necessary to the parties concerned. Otherwise how are the boundaries, &c., to be distinguished by the surveying officers? Where the boundaries are in dispute, some inquiry is essential but this should not be given the nature of a judicial inquiry. It should be clearly stated in the Act that the names of owners, &c., as stated in the survey list are for the sake of survey purposes only and is no proof of the legal right of the parties. These will have to be proved, if necessary, before proper tribunals. I do not approve of the penal clause as regards imprisonment.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR.

I cannot entirely agree with this report.

MR. G. W, HATCH.

I am unable to approve this report. It recommends the Corporation to object to any enquiry under Section 5 or Sections 7 to 12. Such a recommendation if adopted by Government—of which I trust there is no prospect—would deprive the survey record of all value.

MR. JEHANGIR DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.

I agree with Mr. Hatch.

MR. A. H. A. SIMCOX,

I disapprove, and moved an amendment in the Committee to the effect that the Corporation be advised to accept the amended Bill as it stands.

SIR SASSOON DAVID.

I am of opinion that the amended Bill sent by Government should be accepted.

The monthly allowance paid to Abbas Hilmi as Khedive of Egypt was stopped on the last day of November. The rent proceeding from his house property in Egypt, amounting to £35,000 a year, has been seized by his creditors, and the revenue of £150,000 coming from his other properties in Egypt has also been seized by creditors. It is believed that the Khedive Dowager may come to his assistance.

FRIECE BOMBARDMENT OF SOISSONS.

GERMANS CHECKED BY FLOODS.

GREAT LOSSES OF THE ENEMY

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

A special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in France sends the following account of the sudden and fierce offensive movement of the Germans in the neighbourhood of Soissons during Mail week and of the stubbornness with which the French artillery on the south bank of the Aisne repulsed this attack and foiled the enemy's attempt to cross the river.

Soissons is being heavily bombarded daily by the Germans, who seem to make the cathedral their principal target. Much damage has been done to the surrounding houses, and many casualties are reported among the civil population, but the church itself, a solid structure, has escaped serious injury. The main entrance, the pulpit and one of the columns of the spire have been struck by shells, and one of the bell broken. Children figure prominently among the victims of the bombardment.

By the rearrangement of the French line, the strip of territory on the north of the Aisne to the north-east of Soissons—a peninsula formed by a bend in the river at that point—still remains in French hands. The enemy has also been unable to make progress on the plain of Venizel, stretching from Vregny Hill to the river bank. This area is commanded by the French artillery, and there is no natural cover for an advancing force.

The flow of refugees from Soissons and the neighbourhood to Paris has decreased considerably. Having lived for months within sound of the guns, they show a certain contempt for the artillery, and the greater number of casualties among the population of Soissons must have been caused by the townpeople's temerity under shell fire. Those who have arrived in Paris exhibit no signs of panic; they display instead annoyance that their affairs should be temporarily interrupted by this partial success of the enemy.

More light is thrown on the action of the past week by the accounts of those refugees and of wounded who have arrived in Paris from the battle front. The son of the Mayor of Crouy, interviewed by a representative of the "Liberate," said that the German advance followed on the flooding of the French advanced trenches by the enemy. The latter had created a dam on a little stream, the Jossienne, which flows past Crouy, and had then diverted the river into the French trenches.

KNEE-DEEP IN WATER.

The men stood for some time up to the knees in water; then they were ordered to evacuate the trenches. At that moment the Germans attacked and were repulsed, but the following day with the aid of reinforcements they forced the French to give ground. Crouy was thereupon occupied by the enemy.

The French retreat on the right—near Chivres—was caused by the violence of German artillery fire. Shells rained on the valley in which Chivres lies. The wounded stated that they had never been under such a heavy fire and inhabitants of the district said that the roar of guns was terrible. Twin firing by canon trained on the same object at the same range was tried by the enemy, with the evident intention of terrorising the French. The concentrated fire forced the French to fall back across the Aisne.

The next day the Germans occupied the villages on the right bank at the foot of Vregny Hill, and twice tried to force a crossing, but the French fire drove them back with heavy loss on Le Moncel.

VICTORY AT HEAVY COST.

The violence of the battle for the possession of Crouy, Bucy-le-Long, Le Moncel, Sainte-Marguerite and Missy was testified to by a French subaltern wounded at Vauxrot. "They attacked furiously in solid formation," he said, "and we were forced to give ground, losing many men. But our losses are in no way comparable with theirs. The advance cost them dearly. The battery covering our retreat, for instance, completely annihilated two battalions.

"When we approached the river a battalion remained at Vauxriot as rearguard with strict orders not to give ground until our forces had crossed the river safely. Sheltered behind the old wall of a glass factory we pumped lead into the Germans. We fired through loopholes in the wall, but the Germans continued to advance. On reaching the wall they seized the projecting barrels of our rifles and shouted. 'Comrades! surrender. We shall do you no harm!' We kept on firing, with six machine-guns to support us, and the slaughter was terrific. Their advance was checked and our division crossed the Aisne safely."

According to the "Temps." many of the people of the neighbourhood were detained for a while prisoners in the German trenches. The women were given special permits to go to their homes with orders to bring back bread and provisions, the men and children being held as hostages pending their return with the food. Then the majority were released.

TERRIBLE CHARGE BY MOORISH TROOPS.

The latest news of the situation at Soissons comes via the special correspondent of the "Matin" who transmits a record, seemingly accurate, of the events of Friday (Jan. 14). He writes:—

Only our entire has passed south of the Aisne, our right holds the new bridge of Missy under the protection of Conde fort, and our left holds the suburbs of Soissons on the north side of the river.

On Thursday, after Bucy-le-Moncel and Sainte-Marguerite had been evacuated, the forces at Crouy abandoned Spur 132. The withdrawal was made step by step, in perfect order, along the railway, without leaving a single horse or ammunition wagon in the hands of the enemy. The French light field artillery had preceded the retreat, falling back on the suburb of Saint-Vast. Three times the batteries halted, and from a distance of a mile and a half shelled the masses of Germans descending the slopes of Croup valley from the farm of La Perriere. Moroccan regiments were left as a rear guard in the village of Crouy.

In spite of the heavy losses caused by the French "75's" the enemy debouched upon the road leading to Saint-Paul and advanced upon the village. The French sharpshooters in what remained of Crouy planted their machine-guns right and left of the road behind the collapsed houses and blackened walls.

The Germans did not doubt that the road was clear, though they were still within range of the Allies' heavy guns. Hurriedly they moved towards Crouy, hoping to find shelter. The Moroccans allowed them to enter the main street of Crouy, when suddenly volleys rang out from all quarters. Every wall bristled with rifles; right and left the mitrailleuses crackled. There was no room in the narrow road for the Germans to spread or seek cover, and they fell in heaps. Those who escaped fell back on the rivulet of Brave, leaving the street of Crouy filled with German bodies.

HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLE.

But fresh assailants followed. Avoiding a frontal attack, they attempted to turn the French flank to the east of the village. To meet this menace three companies of Moroccans charged with terrifying cries. A frightful melee followed. Bayonets were bent in the fury of the attack. Taking their guns by the barrel, the African troops fought with the butt-end of their rifles, and a second time the Germans were forced to recoil. When daylight ended the Moroccans fell back, and an hour passed before the Germans entered the village, in the ruins of which they had met such a resistance.

Night, which had prevented the continuance of the infantry action, saw a furious artillery duel. Bursting shells lit up the scene as if it were daylight. Over the heads of the French troops passed the incendiary shells of the German artfllery, falling upon Soissons and lighting up the cathedral all white in the glare. Fires were burning everywhere. The spectacle was Dantesque.

With the dawn of Friday, the artillery fire slackened. Already the infantry fire had recommenced. At seven o'clock the French issued from the trenches to repel the first German attack, successfully driving the enemy as far as the railway station of Crouy and taking a hundred prisoners. For two hours Saint-Paul then endured a German attack. Thanks to the French artillery fire directed by aeroplanes, enemy reinforcements which attempted to assist troops in the plain below were checked and thrown back.

The Germans finally fell back on Crouy, leaving the Ally at midday on Friday still masters of the bridge at Missy and still in possession of the suburbs of Soissons.

AN INDIAN NEW YEAR CARD.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

(By yesterday's mail.)

The following interesting communication from the pen of Sir George Birdwood appears in "The Times":—

For two or three years past my Hindu friends have been sending me, to my infinite gratification, "New Year Cards" designed and printed in India, some in the European and some in Indian style, but all by Indian hands, those in the European style being as faultless in draughtsmanship and perspective and "chiaroscure" as any produced in England during the mid-Victorian period, with an added refinement of grace, in the delineation of such subjects as the worship (*pradakshana*) of the Tulsi, and of *Lakshmi* (the goddess of Good Luck), that is quite Greek.

This year the card received by me represents Shiva or Siva, in the mythological subject of the *Pra-laya* (*pra* is the Latin "per," and here means "utter" and *laya* "destruction"), or "Dissolution of the World," of the present *Kala-yuga* (Black—*i.e.*, Evil, Age) ruled by Vishnu in his 9th *Avatar* ("condescension") or Buddh (not accepted by all Hindus); and to be followed by his 10th and last *Avatar*, as *Kalki* ("Sin") in the form of "the White Horse," identified by some Hindus with the British raj in India. The card represents Shiva, girt about the loins with a tiger skin, and hung round the neck and shoulders with serpents which are also intertwisted with the hair on his head; and crowned with the crescent moon, as the measurer of the months, and the years of passing time, and dancing violently to the rattle of the hour-glass-shaped drum he holds in one of his two right hands on the prostrate form representing the principle of Evil—Evil and Good in Hindu theology of the will and creation of the Almighty!

What is remarkable in the card, and to be made a note of, is that its illustration has been chosen for the year 1915; and with obvious and deliberate reference to the present war, for it is inscribed:—"May this be the fate of Militarism under the Entente Powers!" It is certainly an indication of the way the wind is blowing in India and of auspicious significance—like the fire which occurred at Delhi in the week of the great Durbar held there by Lord Hardinge of Penshurst in 1911.

The revised Financial Statement of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh will be presented at the Council meetin to be held at Lucknow on the 13th March Budget on 29th March and the discussion will take place on 6th April.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANY.

NAUGURATION OF THE WORKS

LORD WILLINGDON TURNS ON THE CURRENT.

The completion of the first stage of the scheme for the supply of electricity for the mills of Bombay by the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company was marked yesterday by an interesting ceremony at the receiving station at Parel. The ceremony of switching on the power was performed by his Excellency Lord Willingdon in the presence of a very large number of people, representing every community and every industry in this busy city.

CHARACTER OF THE WORKS.

A brief description of the works, given in a souvenier of the occasion, will probably prove of interest. It states:—

The scheme comprises four distinct operations—the storage of the rainfall on the Ghats; the transfer of the water to the foot of the Ghats; the conversion of this hydraulic energy into electrical energy and its transmission to Bombay; and the conversion of the electrical energy into mechanical energy at the mills.

The rainfall is stored in three lakes at Lonavla, Walhwan and Shrawata, whence it is conveyed in masonry canals to the Forebay, or receiving reservoir, above the Reversing Station on the G. I. P. Railway. Pipes fixed in the dam of the Forebay carry the water to the Power House at the foot of the Ghats, 13,000 feet distant and 1,725 feet below the level of the Forebay. In fallink from this height the water develops a pressure of 750 lbs. per square inch. and with this force drives the Turbines or waterwheels. The Turbines are coupled direct to the Electric Generators, so the revolutions of the Turbines turn the Generators, which generate electric energy at a pressure of 5,000 volts. To secure economy in transmission to Bombay the pressure is raised, by being passed through static transformers, to 100,000 volts and at this pressure the current is conveyed along the Transmission Line, 43 miles in length, to Parel. At the Receiving Station the pressure is reduced to 6,600 volts; the current is then carried in underground cables to the mills where the pressure is further reduced to 2,200 volts, and passes to the mill motors, coupled to the shafting actuating the mill machinery, and in this way is reconverted into mechanical energy. This, in brief, is the cycle of operations whereby the rainfall of a portion of the Ghats is collected and stored, first converted into mechanical energy, then into electrical energy, and back again to mechanical energy in the mills where it is available, whenever needed, throughout the year.

Storage capacity of the lakes 10,520,000,000 cubic feet.

Quantity of masonry in the dams, roughly 25,000,000 cubic feet.

Length of tunnel between Shrawata and Walhwan lakes, over 5,000 feet.

Water capacity of the ducts, 120,000 horse-power; length, roughly, 24,500 feet.

Length of pipe line 13,000 feet falling in that distance 1,725 feet.

Each main turbine is equal to 13,750 horse-power.

There are five turbines, three more will be added, so that when the Power Station is complete, it will contain 110,000 horse-power.

The Receiving Station will be arranged to deal with all the power generated.

Contracts have already been entered into for the supply of approximately 60,000 horse-power to 37 consumers in Bombay.

The complete electric equipment for driving the machinery in the mills in the majority of cases is provided by the Company. The price for energy including the supply and upkeep of the electric equipment, is 0.55 of an anna per unit; without the electric equipment 0.50.

The guests were received by Sir Dorab Tata and the Directors and were conducted to seats in the receiving station compound. When their Excellencies arrived, they took their seats on a platform tastefully decorated in white and purple,—her Excellency's favourite colour.

SIR DORAB TATA'S SPEECH.

Sir Dorab Tata, in opening the proceedings said:—Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In thanking his Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon for making the time to be present to-day amid strenuous activities which command the admiration and gratitude of the whole Presidency, may I say that it is peculiarly fitting that the Head of this Government should thus be identified with the culminating phases of this enterprise For, from its inception it has enjoyed the warmest and most helpful support of successive Governors and Governments. When it was in the incubation stage Lord Lamington extended to it active sympathy and cordial aid. During the critical days which marked the actual flotation of the Company, Lord Sydenham was its staunch and powerful friend. Even before you sailed for India, you, Sir, were so good as to pledge your support in advance, and that pledge has been more than redeemed; you made yourself personally acquainted with the works in the burning heat of an April sun, and have ever since stood to it in the light of a benevolent foster parent. Nor has this valued assistance been confined to Governors, for all officials with whom we have had to deal have assisted the operations of the Company to the utmost of their capacity. We sometimes hear complaints that the Government in India are lukewarm towards industrial development and indifferent commercial enterprise. The history of this scheme is living proof to the contrary, for it has continuously enjoyed the most ungrudging official support, which is sealed by the gracious presence of your Excellencies this afternoon.

DELAYS NOT WHOLLY UNPROFITABLE.

We are to-day witnessing the first fruits of many years of elaborate and costly investigation and four years great constructional activity, and, you will, I hope, pardon a feeling of pride that I stand here to-day, as I do, to announce the completion of the first stage of this scheme, which at its inception seemed too colossal for private enterprise in India. I do not propose to deal here with the early history of this project, as enough was said by me on the occasion of the laying of the Foundation Stone exactly four years ago. Looking back on the vicissitudes through which the project has passed—vicissitudes so great that we almost despaired of seeing the completion of the scheme—we can now realise that the delays that occurred were not wholly unprofitable. For, they enabled us to realise an ideal that would have seemed chimerical in my father's day—the financing of the complete scheme with Indian capital and its execution under an Indian Board of Directors. This ensures that the management of the Company shall be in the closest harmony with local conditions and requirements, and that the profits which we hope to earn shall benefit the people of this country. Four years to a day have elapsed since the Foundation Stone of the dam at Lonavala was laid, and to many people no doubt that seems a long time to wait for the advent of current in Bombay. But if you look at the magnitude of the works, you will agree that whilst no doubt all of us should have been glad to see the current switched on a year ago, in the peculiar conditions under which we have had to work that period is not excessive. For, we have had no great perennial river which had merely to be diverted to the turbines, or region of continuous rainfall which, as in the Highlands of Scotland, permits the storage of a sufficient body of water with small dams. We have, it is true, on the Western Ghats perhaps the heaviest rainfall in the world, but it falls in 90 days; and the problem was to store the rainfall of three months in such quantity that it would meet our requirements for a year, and it must be admitted on all hands that the work has been carried out most admirably by our Hydraulic Engineer. What that involved is apparent from a few comparisons; the great dam at Shirawata is larger than the Assouan Barrage, which on its completion was hailed as one of the engineering wonders of the world, and the Walwhan dam is little inferior in size to Sir William Willcock's great work on the Nile. I have warrant for saying that in no other Hydraulic Scheme has storage on such a gigantic scale been attempted. Then whilst the great fall of 1,734 feet from the forebay to the turbines is one of the distinguishing features of the scheme, because it permits an exceptional economy of water, it brought great engineering difficulties in its train; we shall ultimately pass through our pipes a quantity of water equal to the flow of the Thames for seven months of the year, and by the time they reach the Power House these pipes resist a pressure of 750 pounds to the square inch. But if I would convey to you an adequate appreciation of the magnitude of the works, could I do better than say *circumspice*? The building in which we are met, with all its elaborate mechanism, is demanded merely to receive the current as it is transmitted at 100,000 volts, transform it down to 6,500 volts and distribute it to the mills.

FINANCIAL HELP FROM NATIVE STATES.

If it be permitted, I should like to say a few words in reference to the spirit which animated those who conceived and executed these works. This is primarily an industrial enterprise: we hope that it will earn substantial profits for the shareholders. But it is something more than a money-making concern. To my father the Hydro-Electric project was not merely a dividend-earning scheme; it was a means to an end—the development of the manufacturing power of Bombay. It is in that spirit that we have carried out the fruitful ideas he bequeathed to us, and it is in that spirit that we have received the far-sighted financial support which made possible the construction of the works. As a business proposition pure and simple we could not have asked for, and certainly we should not have received, the financial backing, especially from the progressive Native States, which has now fructified; the great sums of money needed were forthcoming mainly because those who commanded them believed that the scheme would assuredly play an important part in the industrial renaissance of India which is of paramount importance to the whole future of the country. The capital invested by Native States in this and other enterprises in British India is very remarkable evidence of their confidence in the deep-rooted stability of the Raj, whose cause they are so nobly supporting by their full participation in this Imperial War. I am sure we all most cordially welcome the advent of the Native States in our industrial and commercial life, which not only stimulates our progress but materially increases their stake in the ordered progress of this country. The experience gained since the Foundation Stone was laid has confirmed us in the conviction that the provision of cheap electrical energy will not only be of enormous advantage to the staple textile industry of Bombay, but that it will render easy the extension of that industry and the establishment of new industries both in the island and along the route of the transmission line, and that by abolishing smoke it will improve the hygienic conditions of the city. More: we are very hopeful that the investigations now being made by Government will permit the full sized river which emerges from the turbines to be utilized for the purposes of irrigation and so increase the productiveness of lands whose crops will find a ready market in Bombay.

THANKS TO THE WORKERS.

Before asking your Excellency to switch on the current, I would take this opportunity of expressing the gratitude we all owe to those who have laboured so strenuously to bring this project to fruition. Our Consulting Engineer, Mr. Alfred Dickinson, brought to the task not only the great professional skill which has been exercised in many parts of the world, but a robust and unfailing confidence which has been of incalculable assurance to us in the anxious and sometimes depressing days through which we have passed. In Mr. R. B. Joyner, who has designed and supervised the construction of the whole of the hydraulic work—work which I believe surpasses any thing found elsewhere in this land, where we are used to the taming of rivers and the conservation of waste waters—we were fortunate in finding an engineer whose long experience in the service of Government was linked with an unconquerable energy and imagination which advancing years could not wither. For, as I have already said on a former occasion the entire credit for designing the whole of the hydraulic work belongs to him alone. Mr. H. P. Gibbs, the Resident Engineer, has brought to Bombay the valuable experience gained on the Cauvery, and technical knowledge of the highest order, which we hope will be of great service to us in future. Associated with these engineers there has been a staff of enthusiastic and devoted assistants and contractors, to one and all of whom I would tender our grateful thanks. And now your Excellency, I ask you on behalf of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, to pull the switch which will free the energy generated forty-three miles from here, from water brought by the last monsoon and stored on the Ghats, for service in the mills of Bombay. I do so with the full assurance that you may find some compensation for the demands which this little ceremony has made on your busy hours, in the knowledge that you are inaugurating a scheme which will materially benefit a cause which you have very much at heart—and which receives your unfailing sympathy—the industrial progress of Western India and the improvement of the economic and social condition of its people. Our best thanks are also due to her Excellency Lady Willingdon for gracing this occasion with her presence at great personal inconvenience. But all of us who have for the last two years been witnesses of her manifold activities and her hearty participation in all good work are not surprised to find that public duty ever stands with her before personal comforts. As was happily said on a very recent occasion a spirit of service and sacrifice animates both their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon in promoting the welfare of Bombay.

Their Excellencies then went to the upper floor of the building, and here Lord Willingdon turned the switch which released the current. The other guests remained behind, and the turning of the switch put on the lights, thus proving that the harnessing of the ghats was at last an accomplished fact, and that current generated over forty miles away was now available in Bombay. There was quite a cheer when the lights went on. His Excellency was presented by Sir Dorab Tata with a miniature switchboard as a souvenir.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

On returning to the platform his Excellency made a short speech.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON THE GREAT UNDERTAKING.

Sir Dorab Tata Ladies and Gentlemen,

This ceremony which I have just had the pleasure of performing, of starting the supply of electrical energy for the mills of Bombay marks another great step forward in the progress and advancement of our city's industrial life, and I need hardly tell you what a keen satisfaction it gives me to be present amongst you in my official capacity and to wish God-speed to this great undertaking at the outset of its useful and I hope profitable career.

I assure you, I still have a keen recollection of the interest and exhaustion I felt on that warm April day nearly 2 years ago which you have referred to when under your guidance I got my first impressions of this tremendous enterprise. To-day my duties are of a much less arduous character, for I am here to join with this great gathering in congratulating you as Chairman of the Board, your Directors, your Engineers and other Officers on the successful result of their strenuous labours, and to endorse every word that you have said in reference to the admirable services of particular individuals. After having had many opportunities of realising the manifold benefits of the conservation of water to this country, I can personally testify to the immense debt India owes to the skill and ability of the engineering profession. And I wish more particularly to recall to your minds the memory of that great Bombay citizen Mr. Jamsetjee Tata, the pioneer of Indian industrial enterprise, through whose initiative and courage this scheme was first brought into existence. It must indeed be a source of pride and satisfaction to you, Mr. Chairman, and to your brother to feel that to-day you have established in India another magnificent and permanent memorial to your father's great services to his country.

You have told us of the many vicissitudes through which this scheme has passed and of the triumph of engineering skill which has finally surmounted all obstacles. And you have held out a vision of the benefits which will accrue to this city by having cheap electrical power brought into its midst. Let me quote from your own remarks. "The experience gained since the Foundation Stone was laid has confirmed us in the conviction that the provision of cheap electrical energy will not only be of enormous advantage to the staple textile industry of Bombay, but that it will render easy the extension of that industry and the establishment of new industries both in the island and along the routes of the transmission line, and that by abolishing smoke it will improve the hygienic conditions of the city. More: we are very hopeful that the investigations now being made by Government will permit the full sized river which emerges from the turbines to be utilized for the purposes of irrigation and so increase the productiveness of lands whose crops will find a ready market in Bombay." A vision indeed, but one which I trust and believe will come true, for I am a sincere and cordial believer in the prosperous development of this country.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S HOPES.

You have already referred very rightly with some pride to the fact that this project is being managed by an Indian Board of Directors and is financed by Indian money, that it is in fact a Swadeshi enterprise. May I venture to suggest a broader point of view, viz: that it is really an Imperial venture. For is it not true, that it is by the co-operation and joint efforts of Indians and English that this great work has been accomplished, and may I not hope that such co-operation and joint effort may in the future always be found, as in very truth it is at this moment in Europe, to promote the well-being of all parts of the Empire?

India, the home of the highest civilization in years gone by, is still young in comparison to other countries in its scientific and industrial development. But the reason for our meeting together to-day gives me confident hopes of your future. We must look to two matters of urgent importance in order to secure success. The one is the necessity of raising up amongst us a healthy and intelligent industrial population living in comfortable homes and healthy surroundings, and this can only be secured through the co-operation of Government, the local authorities and the employers of labour. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this joint responsibility, and I trust we shall work together to discharge it fully realising the present urgency of the problem and the necessity of anticipating in time the even greater requirements of the future.

The second point to which I would invite your attention is the need to rouse in our rising generation a spirit of real ambition to promote the prosperity of India. And I cannot do better to-day than ask them one and all to take as an example and inspiration for their future lives the life work of Mr. Jamsetjee Tata. If they strenuously endeavour to emulate this example, I am full of hope that in the future we may produce many men in this country with brains, character and courage, whose work will stand high in their various professions in all parts of the world.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you sincerely in conclusion for your generous references to Lady Willingdon and myself. We have come to this country to do our best to help its people on the road to progress. We believe that the increasing prosperity of India will increase the strength and solidarity of our Empire. We ask of you all to give us the same support and encouragement in the future as you have done in the past to help us in our responsible task, and assure you that given health and strength we shall spare no endeavour to give our best services to your advancement and welfare.

Sir Shapurji Broacha proposed a vote of thanks to Lord and Lady Willingdon. He said if they inquired any where,—in society in the streets or in the market place,—who were the most popular people in Bombay the reply would be unanimously and spontaneously Lord and Lady Willingdon (Applause). What was the secret of their Excellencies' popularity, he asked, and replied that it was that they spoke what was in them and they felt what they spoke. He went on to refer in most felicitous terms to their Excellencies, their affability, geniality and the entire absence of "side" and concluded by calling for three cheers for Lord and Lady Willingdon,—a call which was heartily responded to.

This concluded the formal part of the ceremony, and subsequently the guests spent an interesting half-hour inspecting the station before proceeding to the refreshment counters. The catering and decorations had been done by the Taj Mahal Hotel, under the personal supervision of Mr. O. Stengler, the manager, who is to be congratulated on the success of the arrangements.

Mr. O. M. Chiene, Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, is appointed official receiver for the districts of Allahabad and Mirzapur and Mr. E. N. David, Barrister-at-Law, for the distrit of Cawnpore. These are the first appointments made by the Local Government under the Provincial Insolvency Act as recommended by the Government of India some time ago.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited Trombay yesterday evening going by launch from the Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DIFFICULTY TASK

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

There are signs of rising indignation at the efforts of German propagandists to create a German-American Irish-American political organization to force the Government to abandon its attitude of careful neutrality, says "The Times" Washington Correspondent, writing on January 1914. Signs of the energy and comprehensiveness of these efforts also increase. The German newspapers gloat over the activity and independence of the German-Americans in combining to counteract English influences.

This is felt to accentuate the difficulty of the President's task of following the path of what he regards as true neutrality. The President is believed to oppose strongly the German proposal prohibiting exports and munitions of war to the Allies. He is determined, despite insistent pressure from injured interests, especially in the South, to work for a generous settlement of the contraband difficulty. He determined not to play the German game by anything that smacks of a desire for a premature peace.

But if in this perspective the efforts of the German propagandists seem puny, they cannot be ignored. Reacting through individual Congress-men the German vote, especially when supported by a section, albeit a small one, of the Irish vote, has a certain amount of power. Were there to be trouble with us over trade matters, that power, in conjunction with the pressure of those with other axes to grind, and backed by the general German propaganda, might cause trouble.

That, however, is not the most important point. There are signs from many quarters that Germany is preparing to exploit the drawn-war theory. Already in diplomatic quarters not unfriendly to Germany it is whispered that Germany might, in the interests of suffering humanity, be prepared to give up Belgium and consider peace. Nothing is being left undone to impress upon Americans the damage the war is doing them, and the economic advantages of an early peace.

This line of attack, is a clever one. Were Germany to profess willingness to expiate her crime against Belgium, the strongest cause of American sympathy with the Allies would be removed, and a really serious political agitation in favour of an immediate settlement might be engineered which, if unheeded, might conceivably turn into an agitation to prevent the delivery of large and essential orders for war supplies placed by the Allies in the United States.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT MADANPURA.

REVOLVERS AND STICKS FREELY USED

The locality known as Madanpura was the scene of some excitement on Sunday evening when a free fight took place between a number of Pathans and Julais in which sticks and revolvers were used but luckily with no fatal or serious consequences. Inspector Stenson on receipt of information proceeded to the scene and instituted enquiries which showed that on Saturday last one Wazir Elahibux of Madanpura was assaulted by one Mahomed Safi. Wazir and his brother Musahib, it has been further alleged, hired some five Pathans to assault Mahomed Safi and his men. In Ghelabhai-street the Pathans led by the two brothers accosted Safi and his men and a free fight ensued. Some of the Pathans who were armed with revolvers fired some shots injuring three persons in the crowd and ran away. Three of them were chased and arrested while the other two made good their escape.

Mahomed Safi received a gun-shot wound on his right shoulder and another on his left elbow below the joint. Two bye-standers named Wazir and Gulam Dastagir also received revolver wounds the former below the right elbow and the later over the last eye-brow exposing the bone. Ameerkhan, one of the Pathans arrested was found in possession of a revolver and on his room being searched 34 revolver cartridges and a dagger were recovered.

The injured persons were treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital and were allowed to go as the injuries were not of a serious nature.

Elahibux, Wazir and three Pathans were charged yesterday afternoon, at Mazagon, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, with rioting with deadly weapons and were remanded in police custody pending enquiries.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NOSE-CUTTING CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Bachelor.*)

KING-EMPEROR v. RAMA SAKARAM.

The accused was charged with voluntarily causing grevious hurt by cutting off the nose of Gowrie Bai on 18th Oct. 1913. He lived at Kamatipura. Gowri Bai came home crying that her nose was cut. She was taken to the Hospital and next day the accused was arrested at an ironfoundry at Foras Road. He denied the charge. He said that he did not know why the woman should charge him falsely. He was her paramour.

Mr. P. N. Daruwala appeared for the Crown.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and his Lordship sentenced him to 4 years rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITY AT BHOIWADA.

KING EMPEROR v. 1 MANGAL SING CHANI SINFI 2 DWARKA BUNDADIN 3 AJODHIA LALKA 4 DWARKA BHADURSING 5 MANIA SURAJBALI 6 BALJNATH CHETA.

The six accused were charged with committing dacoity at Bhoiwada on 15th December in the house of Doorgah Pooran at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the Crown

The complainant Doorgah Pooran, a "dhobie" was sleeping in his hut at Bhoiwada himself in one room and his wife in another. At about 3 o'clock in the small hours of the morning seven persons entered the hut. They gagged the witness and removed ornaments on his person. He arrested accused No. 1 while the others escaped. He raised an alarm and his wife ran to his assistance. She had no clothes on when she came. She too had been gagged by some of the accused, a necklace forced of her neck and other ornaments which she had kept under her pillow removed. The collective value of the ornaments was Rs. 850.

Doorgah Pooran, the complainant deposed to the above facts. In reply to his Lordship he said that the night was a dark one and the accused had got masks on. There was a light burning in the hut which the accused might have easily extinguished but did not. He raised the alarm about 10 minutes after the robbery.

Witness said that he identified all the accused at the Police Station. The police produced the jewellery which he identified as his own and the police produced the persons on whom the jewellery was found and he recognised them.

Nawassbai, the wife of Doorgah Pooran was then called. She said that three men threw her off her cot on to the ground; they gagged her till she was almost unconscious and then forced off the neck ornament she was wearing and also took away other ornaments which she had kept under the pillow. She was injured and had to go to a doctor. She identified the accused No. 4 as the man who pressed her throat and No. 2 and 6 as the persons who removed the ornaments from her neck. At the Police Station many "Bhaias" were placed before her by the police from which she identified the accused.

Other witnesses were then examined on behalf of the Crown.

On Mr. Mody's application his Lordship added the charge of receiving stolen property against accused No. 2 to 6.

The police Jemadar deposed that in consequence of information received from accused No. 2, 3 and No. 4 and 6 he found part of the ornaments, some of them buried in a place behind the bunglow of Mr. Chandler and part in the ground of the nurses' quarters in Gocildas Tejpal Hospital. He also searched the house of accused No. 3 at Lalwadi, four large nails such as were used by damaged characters for house breaking. The property was dug out in the presence of a "Panch."

The members of the "panch" were then called.

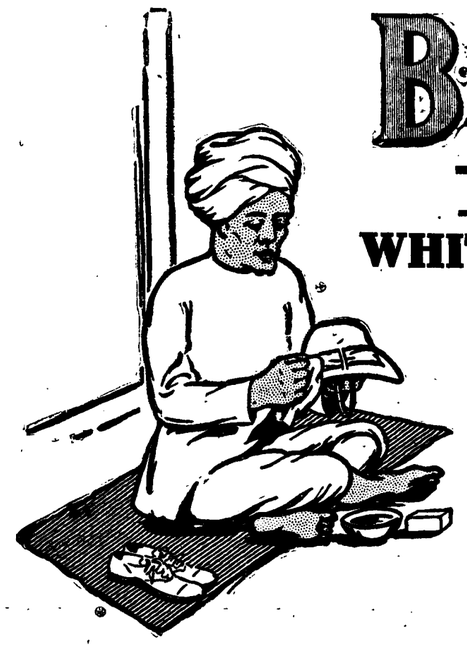
Further evidence in the case is being taken. The sessions adjourned till to-morrow 11-30 a.m.

CALCUTTA PIECEGOODS MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

"Commerce" states that the improvement in the position of the Calcutta piece-goods market has been well maintained during the past week. Demand from up-country for ready goods, particularly grey shirtings and whites has been very good indeed and dealers have realized better prices all round. As cheap goods will soon be arriving the dealers are only too anxious to clear their stocks and very sensibly they are not holding out for original prices. The policy is to sell and face the losses rather than hold. Deliveries of dhooties are extremely good and yarn stocks are moving steadily. While there has not been the same rush this week for forward goods, yet a nice turnover has resulted in which all styles, except fancies have participated.



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LONDON LETTER.

AN EVENTFUL WEEK.

TURKEY'S IRRUPTION INTO PERSIA.

THE PARTY TRUCE

THE NEED FOR PARLIAMENTARY CRITICISM.

CONTRACT SCANDALS.

Our correspondent discusses the events of the week in which the Mail left, which must have come as an awakening to those who thought the war had settled down to a prolonged deadlock.

The need for Parliamentary discussion and public criticism is being strongly realised; especially in regard to the question of army contracts, in connection with which, it is hinted, there are many hidden scandals. But the Defence of the Realm Act, which provides for the court-martial of civilians, has stifled criticism.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

If any had assumed, as undoubtedly very many of us had assumed, that the war would settle down to a prolonged deadlock, without material change and without sensational incident, the events of this week must have come as a series of heavy shocks. Swift and significant changes have been in progress over both the Western and Eastern theatres, and changes much more important would seem to be in prospect. It is, as always, difficult to estimate the happenings in Poland and Hungary, impossible to say whether or how far the Hindenburg plan has failed. But we do know that in France the slow seige warfare is for the time being at an end. Von Kluck is again relying upon a violent offensive. A renewed battle of the Aisne is raging. Again, there has been the Turkish irruption into Persia and the advance upon Egypt, while expectations of the liveliest kind have been aroused by the announcement that the entry of Roumania into the conflict may be a matter of days or hours. A similar declaration, probably, would have been made about Italy if it had not been for the horror of the calamity which has fallen upon that country. The later accounts of the earthquake show it to have been one of the worst in recent years, if not comparable to the disaster at Messina. What is to be its effect upon the war situation? Italy, as we have long known, has been anxious to come in on the side of the Allies. It is understood, that had it not been for fatal deficiencies of equipment, her armies would have been fighting during the autumn. But now? Will the Government and the people find it possible to make a decision involving Italy in the world wide struggle? Or, will the strength of the Church and of age-long religious sentiment assert itself, and the rulers be impelled to the conclusion that, when the destructive powers of nature are at work, there would be something too hideous in man's determination to extend the range of destruction?

TURKEY IN THE WAR.

The adventure of Turkey becomes more complicated week by week. When it was seen that the machinations of Germany had succeeded and the Turkish Government was unable to keep out, few among us can have foreseen that a chance of striking at Russia in Asia would involve Turkey in an aggressive enterprise in Persia. The assumption, of course, is that the province of Azerbaijan is virtually Russian, Russia having been in more or less effectual occupation since the revolutionary activities of eight or ten years ago Persia, after a decade of acute sorrows, must have wished passionately to be preserved from the blasting pestilence of invasion. But this has not been; and if the Turkish armies in the Caucasus are able to rally, she will be made to feel the full misery of it. The question in any case is highly important for Russia, which, since the Anglo-Russian Agreement has met no insuperable obstacle to her designs upon Northern Persia. If Russia secures her free passage to the Mediterranean, and adds Turkish Armenia and other areas of her possessions in Asia, there should be less anxieties on the part of the Petrograd authorities to extend the Russian power in Asia.

THE POLITICAL TRUCE.

For many years English people have shown an indifference to the proceedings of Parliament which has been anything but satisfactory. No one can have failed to observe that the old British pride in the House of Commons and its functionaries has suffered serious decay, and it is possible that the majority felt little concern when they realised that the greatest of wars was to be carried on for six months without the support of Parliament, except for a very brief interval. Also, a political truce was proclaimed. No one was to be for party, but all were for the State. The Opposition went out of opposition. If events had taken a slightly different turn in August, we might without difficulty have had a coalition Government: and as it is we have gone month after month without any of the regular movements of party warfare. This does not mean that members of the Government have been immune from attack. They have not. Mr. McKenna has been abused for alleged slackness in the treatment of alien enemies. Mr. Churchill has been attacked in regard to Naval policy. Lord Haldane has been made the object of a campaign of calumny of a particularly atrocious kind. Mr. Birrell, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, is considered to be always fair game. Now much of this is not of any particular account. The important thing is the need of a resumption of regular criticism and systematic debate. The Government suffers and the nation still more, from the lack of it; and in times like these we begin to understand that the party system has certain merits. One is that when the party machinery is in normal working, Ministers and officials act more or less "as in their great taskmaster's eye." Take them out of the healthy atmosphere of criticism, and they inevitably degenerate. Moreover, when the whole administration is not open to criticism, the party mind must find some outlet, and it is apt to pitch upon individuals with a bitter unfairness,—as in the case of Lord Haldane at the War Office and the Foreign Office; or to worry painfully over possible scandals, such as the responsibility for the loss of the Formidable.

THE REAL NEED.

The absence of regular and organised criticism, or party warfare, is however having much more serious results than those associated with attacks upon individuals who may or may not be especially blameworthy. It leaves the country at the mercy of all kinds of scoundrels and incompetents. The scandals connected with the recruiting and the camps, with the allowances to soldiers' wives and families, could certainly not have grown to such large dimensions if the House of Commons had been sitting. And this is still more true of the grave business of army contracts, and that matter of universal importance, the rise in the price of foodstuffs. In the first two months of the war, everybody was enormously pleased with the action of the Government in the economic sphere. So prompt and far-reaching were the decisions taken in the matter of public credit and in other departments, that the British public (forgetting its ancient distrust of Government interference) attained a new sense of security in its reliance upon the new economic policy. The Government, it supposed, would look after the consumer. As the sugar supply had been bought up, so other necessaries would be handled on a vast scale by the Cabinet Committee, and we should be protected from exploitation by the cornerers of food and clothing. This, however, has not happened. Prices are on the rise to an enormous extent, they will go on mounting. And if, or when, the Government gets down to the problem again, after the meeting of Parliament, a vast amount of mischief will have been done, and most of it will be irrevocable. As for the colossal enterprise of army contracts, the public at large knows next to nothing. Three months ago the newspapers opened a campaign of exposure. Certain facts were proclaimed; a few names of contractors got the kind of advertisement for which they have no liking; and then the discussion stopped. The Government possessed the new Defence of the Realm Act,—against the protests of eminent lawyers, Liberal and Tory,—and the contractors were kept in possession of the field. No paper would at present enter upon a campaign against the fraudulent contractor; but if the eminent lawyers aforesaid should succeed in amending the Defence of Realm Act, so that civilians are relieved from the fear of Court-Martial, we may see a revival of critical activity, and of exposure, before the scandals reach the flood-tide. In any case, the House of Commons is badly needed. It may not do very much positive work; but the mere fact of its being in session acts as a valuable deterrent upon certain immoral and deeply unpatriotic adventurers who have no scruples about selling the country in the extremity of her need.

INVESTITURE OF WAR HEROES.

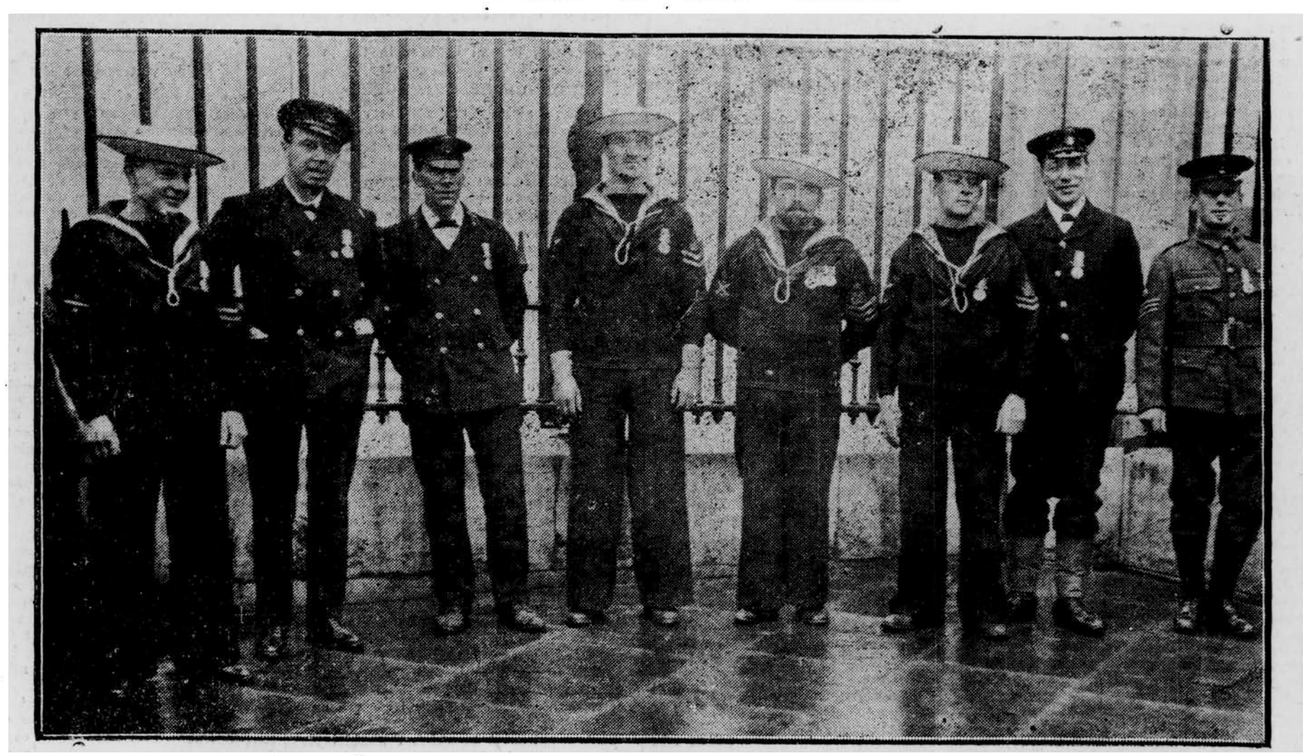

Photo by Topical War Service

Some heroes from the Naval Battle of Heligoland (left to right):—A. B. Cremer, and C. E. A. Steevens of Submarine E. 6 fame awarded the G. G. M. and D.S.O. Ch. Stk. Taylor, P. O. Pierce, P. T. Naylor, Ch. P. O. Pritchard, Ch. P. O. Wallace, Ch. Stk. Cole in khaki.

LORD ROBERTS'S WILL.

"MY WISH IS TO BE BURIED BY SOLDIERS."

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Lord Roberts, whose will was published during mail week, left unsettled property valued at £77,304 gross the net peronaiity being £34,960.

In his will he said: "My wish is to be carried to my grave on a gun carriage, and to be buried by soldiers."

The Field-Marshal left the rights in his published works and all copyrights to his wife and daughters.

To his wife he bequeathed all his own medals, orders, and swords, the freedom of several cities presented to him, all medals, orders, and swords that formerly belonged to his father, plate presented to his father by Earl Amherst, a service of plate presented to him by friends at Clifton, and all the household and personal effects for life, with power to distribute them amongst his daughters.

He left his residence at Englemere to his wife for life, with the remainder equally between his daughters. He left his wife absolutely £500, motor-cars, horses, carriages, consumable stores, and live and dead stock.

With respect to £100,000 granted him by Parliament for his services in the South African War, he charged the fund with a life annuity of £1,000 in favour of his life annuity of £1,000 in feveour of his wife, and during her life with an annuity of £600 in favour of his daughter, Lady Edwina Lewin; and on the death of his wife £25,000 to be held on trust for the same daughter, and subject to this appointment the fund upon trust for his daughter, Lady Aileen Roberts, now Countess Roberts, for life, with remainder to her children.

Lord Roberts left the remainder to military charities and also left legacies for servants.

WAR AND PARTY.

COMMON PLEA OF FIGHTING FOR EXISTENCE.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Lord Sydenham has addressed the following letter, dated January 11, to "The Times":—

"Listening to the debate in the House of Lords, one could not help deriving a somewhat painful impression, which is deepened by the letter of Mr. Bonar Law published to-day. On both sides of the House there was full recognition of the fact that we are fighting for our existence. On both sides there was the most earnest desire that every measure which foresight could devise and the wisest direction could carry out should be brought to bear upon the conduct of the war. Yet there was an evident difference in regard to the essentials of measures which may be of vital importance.

"On one bench was all the knowledge of what is being done or contemplated, and all the information as to the actualities of the naval and military situation which supplies the only means of forming a just judgment of the nature and extent of the national needs. On the other bench was a baffling sense of uncertainty arising from a fragmentary acquaintanco with facts and an almost complete ignorance of the plans, hopes, and intentions of the Government.

Are these conditions necessary? Are they such as to ensure that this tremendous conflict will be carried through with the best energies of the nation applied in the best possible ways?

I suppose that the most ardent admirer of the party system would admit that at no period can the pick of the available brains be concentrated in one political fold. We know that, in some respects, the system is in abeyance as a concession to the inexorable demands of war. Is not something more urgently required at this supreme crisis in our history? Although the ballot, on which Pitt relied, has been abolished, the Lord Chancellor has reminded us that "the common law of this country," lays down "the duty of every subject of the realm to assist the Sovereign" in the national defence. In a great war the assistance, however, useful, of thousands of compelled civilian citizens is a small matter compared with the counsels which govern the direction and the organization of the national resources. May not what his lordship called "the inherent Constitution" also imply the participation in the highest form of assistance of the most acute intellects available irrespective of party allegiance?

"The recent debate and the letter of the Leader of the Opposition suggest the following grave questions:—Are we waging this tremendous conflict with half the brain-power at our disposal? And, if so, it is impossible that, relegating the party system to the piping times of peace, the ripest experience, the clearest vision, and the soundest judgment should combine to "assist" our Sovereign in securing the triumph of our cause and the permanence of our national liberties?

A number of complaints have reached us, says the "Tribune," mainly from well-to-do Hindus of the Ludhiana District, that the authorities have not been giving any more licenses for the possession of arms. The increase in the number of dacoities renders the possession of arms necessary for men in affluent circumstances for self-protection. We hope the Punjab Government will be pleased to issue instructions for some relaxation of the present stringency in the case of person in whose *bona-fides* District officers have confidence.

The "Englishman" gives particulars of the death at the front of Captain Robert Patric Miles, Shropshire Light Infantry, attached to the Irsh Rifles. Captain Miles was shot on December 30th in the back as he stood giving orders in the trenches. The deceased officer, the "Englishman" adds, was the author of humourous letters from the front which have been appearing in its columns.

ROYAL VISITORS AT BRIGHTON HOSPITAL.

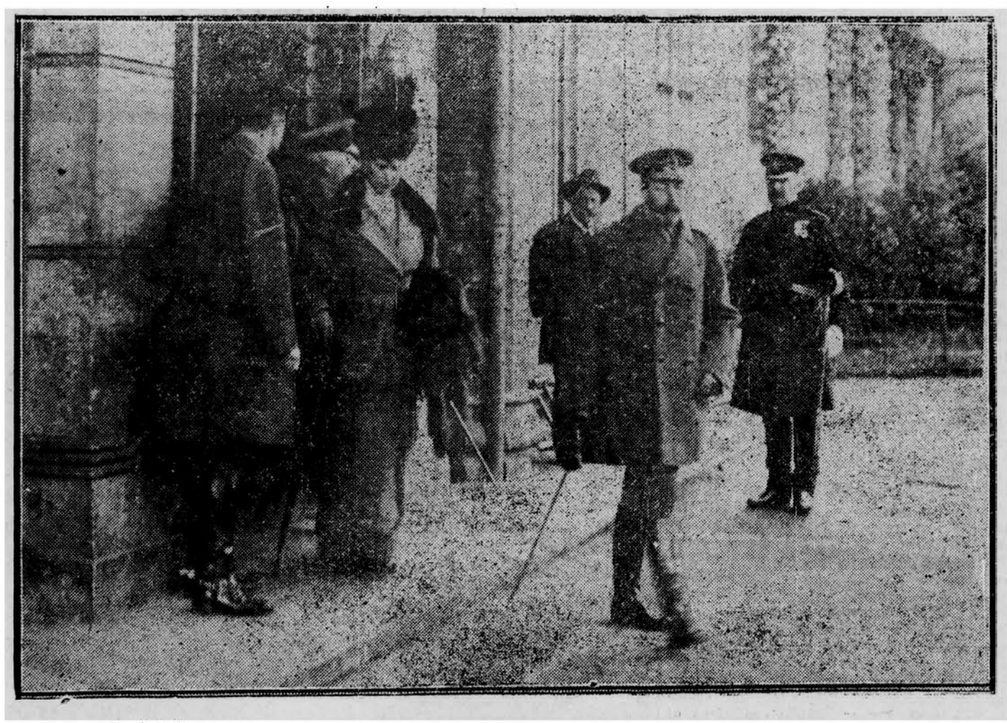

Photo by Topical Press.

The King and Queen visited the wounded Indians at Brighton Hospital. The photograph shows the King and Queen leaving the Royal pavilion after visiting the wounded.

DEPRESSED GERMANY.

HUGE FINANCIAL DEFICIT.

IMPRESSIONS OF A DUTCH EDITOR.

(Later than the Mail)

From one of its editors who was recently in Germany, the Dutch Socialist organ "Het Volk" has received an interesting account of the state of German feeling. The editor says: "During a short stay in Germany in the week following New Year's Day I had an opportunity of collecting some impressions.

"The chauvinism and jubiliation over victories prevalent during the first months of the war have now disappeared. This becomes evident to the traveller soon after he crosses the frontier. There is no loud talking in the third-class compartments of the trains such as was to be observed in the early days of the war. One may now sit for hours in the train without hearing a word from fellow-passengers.

"The seriousness of the situation, the long casualty lists, the non-appearance for months of decisive victories—all these facts have left deep traces on the spirit of the people. It is now recognised that the army is confronted with a hard problem, the issue of which must still be considered doubtful.

"I was sitting in a big café and the papers reporting a capture by Hindenburg of 130 prisoners were brought in. Not a single outburst of rejoicing broke from the great number in the café. The papers were read quietly, with such commentaries as: 'Well, is this the only result after one and a half months?'; 'There is no information of how many prisoners the Russians have made'; 'A single sentence reporting a strong advance of our army would have been better news.'

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

"When the German report was made known of the capture of Steinbach by the French I happened to be at supper with a large party, and the report elicited the bitter remark that at last the truth of the French report of the advance at Steinbach, which had always been obstinately contradicted by the German papers, had proved to be true. I also observed that the official reports from headquarters come in for severe criticism and are estimated according to their real value.

"It is beginning to be recognised that the German Press, which is in the iron grip of the censor, is giving an entirely false picture of what is really taking place in the world. The report of a great Russian victory over the Turks, which was known in Holland on Tuesday evening, had not been published in the German papers by Wednesday noon. (Note: The German papers up to and inclusive of those of January 10 appear to have published nothing concerning the great Russian victory at Sarakamysh.) This is only one illustration among many others."

£65,000,000 DEFICIT.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" contains a long article from Arthur Norden, one of the best-known German writers on economics, which shows that all is not going quite as well in the Fatherland as was anticipated. He, too, agrees that the longer the war lasts the more values will be destroyed, though Germany's position can still be regarded as satisfactory, as the enemy is almost at all points still outside the frontiers of Germany.

"The new issue of a second war loan," he says, "which may shortly be expected, will naturally considerably increase the burden of debt of the Empire. The reports of the Reichsbank already clearly show the effect of the claims on the resources of the Empire. The best proof of this is the increase in the amount of bills and Exchequer bonds to nearly £200,000,000.

"If we put the monthly war costs at £50,000,000, and those of the month of August at double, £300,000,000 have to be debited to the war account, part of which, as, for instance, the pay of the officers, would have been borne in peace time by the current expenditure. These £300,000,000 would leave, as against the war loan of £235,000,000 and the war reserve of £100,000,000, a deficit of £65,000,000 already. How many Exchequer bonds are at present in the hands of the Reichsbank is not known, as this amount is included in the bills. But we shall not be far from the truth if we assume that the debts of the Empire to the Reichsbank in the form of Exchequer bonds nearly entirely cover the deficit of £65,000,000.

"We must reckon that a new war loan will be issued next month or in March at the latest. That the second war loan will show a result no less favourable than the first can be taken for granted. A good omen in this regard is that our home securities show considerable rises in price. During the last few days business has been done in the Five Per Cent. War Loan at 99½."

READING IN WAR-TIME.

We all feel the pre-occupation of the war; and yet, as we grow somewhat accustomed to the terrible strain of it, we find relief in what for a time fixes the mind on other thoughts, writes Dr. M. E. Sadler, in "The School World." "I find that, while I am awake, I can sometimes not think of it for an hour," said a great scholar to me the other day, "and I have found it a great relief to lecture on Homer." We do not wish to forget the war. Our thoughts, our hopes are with those who are in danger for their country. But in order that we may help them to the best of our strength and wisdom, we must keep our minds fresh and sane. And this rest from useless worry we may find in reading something which is remote from the associations of the war.—

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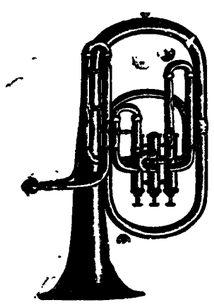

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ORIGIN OF LIFE.

THREE ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

Three deliberate assaults have been made by scientists in recent years on that stronghold known as the mystery of life, says "The Standard." It is not quite certain that all have failed. Indeed, all three have led to some kind of advance, and there have been moments when the deep veil that hides active life from passive death has been nearly penetrated.

Science has always acted in the same way that General Joffre's millions of men have done when acting during the last few months. It nibbles. Sometimes it bites off a tiny piece of the truth. At any rate it is always trying.

The first suggestion given as to how life first came on the world is hidden away in the writings of the East. Let them go for the moment.

THE CHEMICAL IDEA.

A couple of years ago, at Dundee, Professor Schfer explained one way of approaching the great mystery. By general acceptance he had run a little bit sideways. His notion was that the mystery of life could be got at by building up synthetic compounds so carefully that eventually something would be found that actually lived. It was no chimera that he spoke about. Since the time when organic chemistry started, and when a Danish chemist found out that carbon compounds obeyed the same laws as those that governed granite or the ores of copper and iron, it has been the desire of chemists to build up the great things made by life—quinine, glue, even protoplasm. Dr. Schafer put it quite plainly when he said that he believed the curious property of matter called life was inherent in some special kind of matter. If he could make that special compound he believed that it would live. This is the purely laboratory idea. He has not made the compound yet; in fact, he never suggested that he could do anything of the kind. He simply made the statement that when so perfect a compound was made it would have life.

This may be called the chemical idea. It was the first of the three touches that nineteenth or twentieth century men put on the thick veil.

The second attempt at the great problem was very strange, and it can be passed over in very few words. Professor Leduc, of Nantes, discovered that by various kinds of diffusion certain inorganic colloid bodies built themselves into strange forms. There has been much talk in the scientific world of late about colloids. It is rather a pompous word, and very ancient as science goes. It means something like glue, that never dissolves properly in water but always remains sticky. Well, lime and iron and a dozen other inorganic materials can be made into sticky colloids if they are treated properly. Leduc used many of these colloids in mixtures, and some of them when they diffused into one another made growths very much like living things.

DR. BASTIAN'S EXPERIMENTS.

The third idea—and the perfection of the logic behind it is very hard to get away from—is that of Dr. Bastian. Whether he argued in the way that is put down here is not certain. Long chats with his son, who is looking after a destroyed flotilla that is just now plunging through wind and snow-troubled waves in the North Sea, and a few talks with Dr. Bastian himself, have given the present writer a general idea of what he tried to do.

Life must have come on the earth some time; no matter when. "If" (this is the argument as one sees it best) "there were such a condition in the earth's history as made life, then nothing could possibly stop life being made again if those conditions were repeated." Dr. Bastian tried to repeat those conditions, and his results are astonishing. In the Christmas number of "Nature" he publishes some micro-photographs of the growths in his sterilised tubes; but he has published many others before, and has shown weird things to the Royal Society of Medicine.

Dr. Bastian has perhaps gone back to first principles, but his attempts to reproduce the conditions when life came earthwards are astoundingly interesting. He has not beaten the great veil very much, nor has he managed to peep behind it; but his work will certainly endure.

HELIGOLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

The most important lighthouse at the present time, so far as actual operations are concerned, is the light of Heligoland, from the fact that it is centred in the very heart of the naval war zone, says "J. W. O.," in "The Millgate Monthly" Heligoland was ceded by Great Britain to Germany in 1890, in return for concessions made to Britain in East Africa. . . . The Heligoland light is an electric one, and the most powerful in Germany, and is claimed by the Germans to be the most powerful light in existence. The light consists of a cluster of three revolving lights, having a lighting power of 40,000,000 candles, a magnitude of light which from figures alone is hard and difficult to realise. The lights are on the searchlight principle, and the cluster is surmounted by a single light of the same kind and size, that can be revolved independently and three times as fast as the three lights. The single light is put into use in case of accident to the cluster of three. The electric power is generated by two steam-engines and boilers, running beltdriven electric generators.

The area under sugarcane in Madras this year is practically the same as that of last year, viz., 76,300 acres, as compared with 77,700 acres. The only variation is in the Deccan, where the season has not been entirely favourable. The crop is in good condition and promises to yield a better outturn than that of last year. Outturn is estimated at 92 per cent. of normal, which, on this acreage, is equivalent to about 157,900 tons of jaggery.

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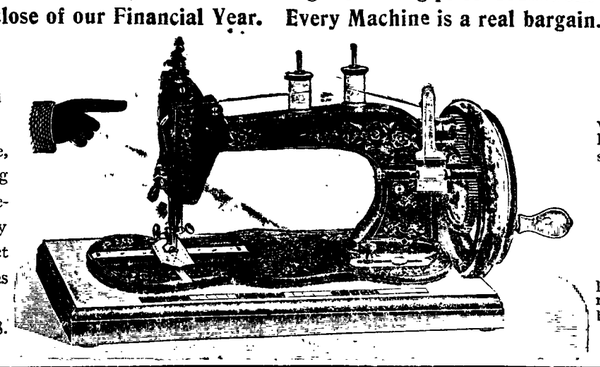
A Perfect Machine, easy running, having the latest improvements, suitable for any kind of work. Exact to sketch. Accessories with each machine.

Usual Price, Rs 25-8.
Sale Price, Rs. 22-8.



3 ONLY. THE "RELIANCE" HAND SEWING MACHINE.

Perfectly made machine, very strong and will do any kind of work. Especially suitable for heavy work.
Usual Price, Rs. 49-8
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With every latest improvement and all parts nickel plated on polished base with walnut cover.
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THE "VIBRATING SHUTTLE"

THE "VIBRATING SHUTTE."

A light running, quick working machine, very strong and will stand heavy work, sews backward and forward without removing the work. Reversible feed. Polished base and cover.
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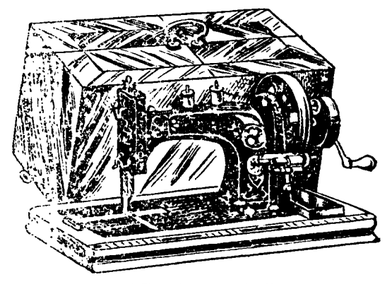
THE "EMPRESS"



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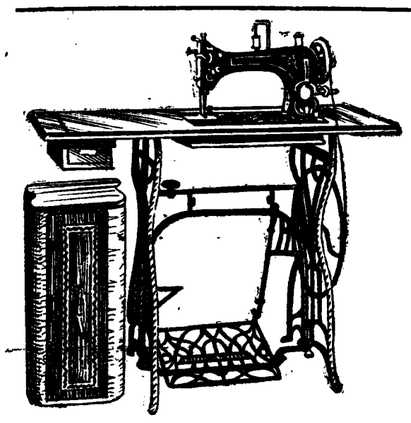
Frister and Rossman.

A very strong machine for any kind of work, with silent cam action and the latest improvements. In highly polished base with walnut cover. Usual Price, Rs. 53-8. Sale Price, Rs. 49-8



The "Rotary" Rs. 95.

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Frister and Rossman well known make.

During the Sale Rs. 57-8.

The "Large" Popular as above but a heavier and better machine.

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The **"Rotary"** a large size machine for dressmakers, the best that money can buy.

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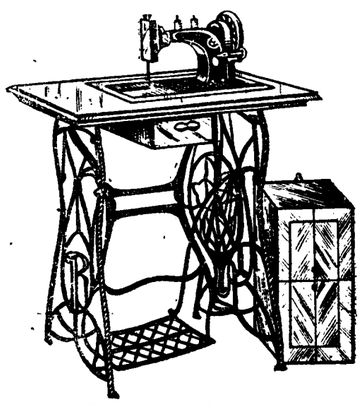

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FINEST ENGLISH MIDDLES..Whole, Re. 1-2 per lb.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

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For 50 Years the World's Most Perfect Choice and Wonderful Value.
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Many of these have not yet been opened from their original zinc-lined air-proof cases.

The public in making a purchase of any one of these Pianos may do so with a clear conscience and in the full knowledge that the price paid will not go to benefit the enemy, as these pianos were purchased before the war began.

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Those who have not yet bought a Piano will do well to give our offer their serious attention.

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LIPP'S Boudoir Grand	1,800	1,440	,, Drawing Room Grand	2,050	1,640
SCHIEDMAYER Vertical Upright	1,000	800	,, Alequot Grand	2,200	1,760
,, Overstrung Upright	1,200	960	STEINWEG Overstrung Upright ..	1,200	960
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Send for Catalogue of full description of Pianos mentioned above.

All Pianos will be tuned free of charge when sold in Bombay for one year after delivery.

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In 7-lb. Air-Tight Tins *Packing charges*
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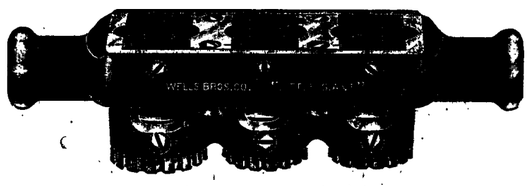

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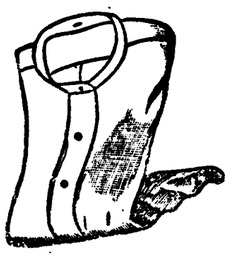

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